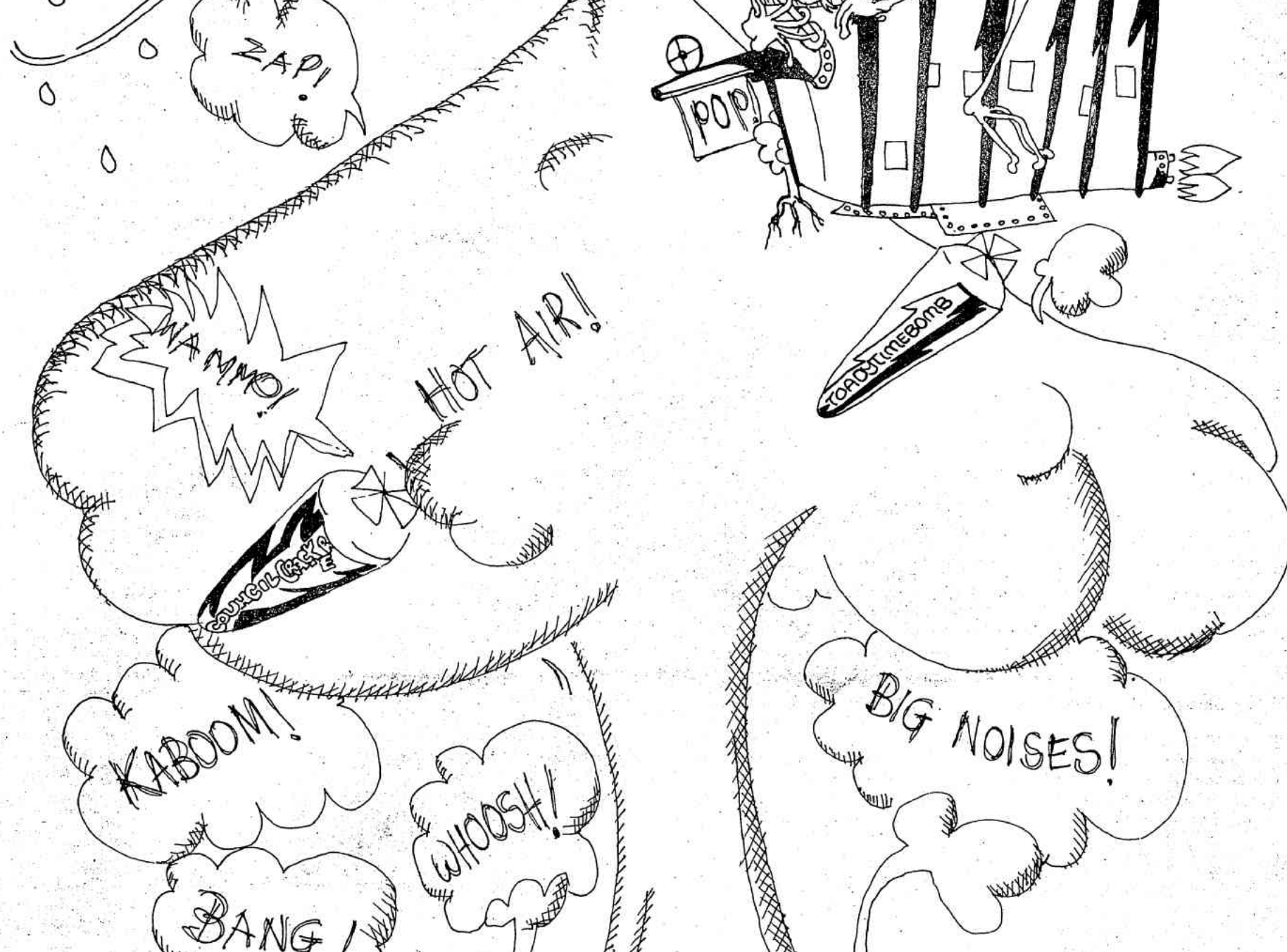
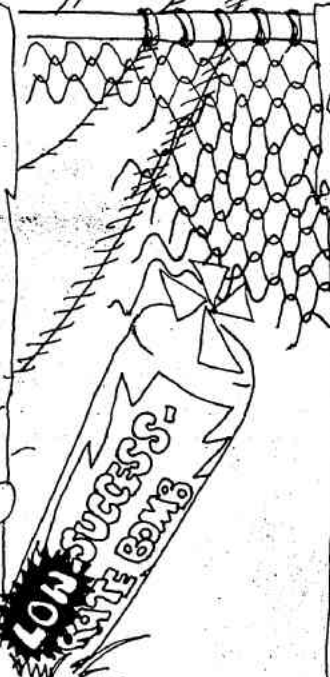


WARONI REMEMBER HIROSHIMA, NAGASAKI



MAKE COUNCIL REMEMBER STUDENTS

.SA. REJECTS
VOLUNTARY
FEE
LABOUR
EDUCATION
POLICY
NUCLEAR
NON-SENSE
UNION
ELECTIONS



ETHNIC
BROADCASTING
LIBERALS
+
EDUCATION
VIOLET +
GRACE REBERTS
IN CAROL
HEROIN
ABUSE

THIS FRIDAY
AUGUST
8th
PICKET COUNCIL
TO MAKE IT
REJECT VOLUNTARY
FEE & ACCEPT
ACCOMADATION
DEMANDS

sd wdm

HIROSHIMA!!
-NAGASAKI



editorial

Hello people. Having fun? Good. Here's a few thoughts to savour the next time you munch into an egg and pickle sandwich. . . (well you want to take your mind off it, don't you?)

Undoubtedly you've heard that the Students' Association has rejected the additional 'voluntary' fee that the underhanded University Council wants to impose. . . Does this mean anything to you? Perhaps not!!

Well it's about time that this decrepid body of two-faced maggots was exposed for its bureaucratic role in supressing student rights. This happened at the last S.A. meeting.

"NO! We don't want any interference THANK YOU."

In the period since we last wrote to you, a subcommittee of the Council

has decided to reject student demands on accommodation!! Unbelievably, this body of overindulgent sloths is openly rejecting the recommendations made to it by the Co-ordinating Committee - comprising 50% students - which recommended that ALL the accommodation demands be accepted.

This Friday, Council meets to discuss whether to impose a voluntary membership fee on the S. A. as well as the accommodation demands.

"WE WILL BE THERE TO EXPRESS OUR FEELINGS!!"

The ivory-tower concept of tertiary education for the rich must end. We are living in 1980: it is pure tripe that University Council deems itself responsible for suppressing student autonomy. Our struggle will only end

when more 'democratic' means of establishing relationships between people occur.

Union elections begin next week. Take this opportunity to ensure that the Union is run by those people whom you choose.

This week, we also remember August 6, 1945 when the American government dropped nuclear bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and three days later on Nagasaki. 2XX has set aside a full day's programming this Wednesday to show that we can create a peaceful and co-operative non nuclear future and to promote the cause of disarmament.

Well, hope to see you at the rally at the War Memorial at 10.00am this Saturday as well as at the Council rallies on Friday.

Woroni Volume 32 Number 10, August 5, 1980. Published by Louise Tarrant for the ANU Students' Association. Editorial Collective: Greg Falk, Nick Gillard, Sandy Tiffin. Without help from Julia, Tim, Jeff, Rob and Lou we wouldn't be here.

letters

S.A. MEETING

Dear Eds.,

I am writing as one of the many semi-apatetic students on this campus who constituted the bulk of those who attended the Students' Association meeting of 23 July 1980. Originally conscience stricken but confused on the issue of compulsory unionism and the alleged threats by the government and A.N.U. administration student autonomy in the running of their own organisations, I listened carefully to all speakers. From this my present understanding of the issue is as follows:

(1) Speakers from both the left and the right referred to compulsory unionism as akin, in principle, to taxation. Now, taxation everywhere in the world, whether we like it or not, is realistically unavoidable. And it is a package deal. We may disapprove of specific actions and policies of those whom we elect to manage certain societal affairs for us but in a democracy we ought to have the right to challenge or change policies and patterns of spending of communal funds by voting non-favoured representatives out of office. However, in most modern industrial states we agree that varying proportions of our income should be contributed towards the setting up and maintenance of goods and services which affect us all, such as transport and communication facilities, defence, education, various welfare services, and so on. Our present collective way and standard of living would not be possible without some form of compulsory taxation. In other words, it is mutually agreed that the fairest way of making sure those in positions of real power are not able to exempt themselves from their community responsibilities, is to ensure that we ALL paytax.

This is the case also with regard to the benefits various unions have fought for since late last century and in whose victories we ALL share, whether we realise it or not. The fact that the A.N.U. with its attendang services exists and is (technically) accessible to all members of this community is due in large part to union pressure and political activity. It seems to me

that we all have a responsibility to contribute to shared reslurces that we use and ma'intain in common.

(2) The laws as they now stand (as from December 1979) effectively prevent the A.N.U. Students' Association from participating in the affairs of, or contributing to, its national organisation, that is, the Australian Union of Students(A.U.S.). This is dependent on two things; (a) our S.A. insisting on compulsory membership, and (b) unions generally supporting "political" causes. The question is, of course, who defines what is or what is not "political"? Also how are unions to be effective as pressure groups if they are not allowed to be "political"? The present A.U.S. Education Campaign, for example, which is on behalf of ALL tertiary students in Australia, and seeks to increase the quality, quantity, access and availability of education in this country, may well be defined as a "political" activity, by the powers-that-be. It is clear therefore that the Federal government, while paying lip-service to the concept of freedom (by using the term -voluntarism), is not concerned with the freedom of student bodies to manage their own affairs and protest at unfair and draconian education policies. On the contrary, the government is cynically attempting to manipulate legal processes in such a way as to blunt the effectiveness of yet another thorn in its side, and perhaps in the long term, to allow only the wealthy, i.e. those who can afford to support themselves at a tertiary institution for some years, to attend. Education may no longer be a basic right, but a privilege for the elite.

This understanding of the issues involved led me to vote with the overwhelming majority of the usually "silent majority" who turned out at this meeting, for compulsory unionism and against the trickery of the Federal government.

Sincerely,
John Murray.

HIGH COURT

Dear Editors,

There appeared in your last issue (Woroni 21.7.80) a letter written by

one Philip Walker. This letter criticised strongly the attitude of some of my fellow students towards the building of the new High Court, especially that attitude contained in the "Legal Times". This criticism was based primarily on two grounds.

Firstly that all opposition to the new High Court, at A.N.U., was engineered by the S.A. Far be it for Philip to criticise the S.A.'s attitude as it reflects what the student population thinks on this issue (assuming that such opposition was an S.A. plot). If you have a differing attitude Philip you should have stated so at S.A. meetings, by not doing so you mislead our representatives into believing that you support the circulated opinion. If you don't agree with the policy the S.A. seems to be adopting, say so. Try and influence the policy while it is still being formulated, NOT after the issue has practically died. It is your S.A. too, use it, don't abuse it.

Secondly Philip seemed particularly perturbed about the misunderstanding of our legal system by some students. Surely Philip you, as a law student, realise that the High Court doesn't just implement the law, it also makes it and changes it. A look through any C.L.R. volume (Commonwealth Law Reports) should inform you of the truth of this.

I see 'Woroni's role' on campus as being to inform students (and others for that matter) of the issues currently affecting our university and community. In so doing the student population is better able to create/change their own opinions because of this new awareness.

Philip is entitled to an opinion, we all are. The editors of Woroni should not simply tell Philip "where to go" because they feel the student view differs with his. I don't care if Philip Walker is a budding National Socialist he should still not be treated the way that he was.

It would be far better if 'Woroni' printed an argument to meet Philip's accusations. This would help Philip change his radical opinion and similarly help others who think as Philip does.

All that the editors did by their comments was to imply that they could not refute any of Philip's scathing criticism.

The Woroni editorial collective wishes to apologise for the anonymous letter printed in the last edition, in which disparaging comments were made of a certain member of the Union security. We have since learnt that the accusations made were largely incorrect, but would like to state there was never any malicious intent in printing the letter.

Here I award the editors 2/100 for initiative and urge them to do better, for the student good, in the future,
Yours
Schooner Wentworth.

Dear Mr Wentworth,

Woroni has already published two accounts to refute Mr Walker's puerile arguments quite fully - the second of which was our first reply to his tiresome letters.

If Mr Walker had read the original articles on the High Court properly it would have relieved him of the necessity to write uninformed and factually incorrect (as you pointed out) letters in the first place, and allow him to concentrate on studying for his law degree - he needs it! Thank you for your interest.

Eds.

MULTINATIONALS

Dear Editors,

One of the most interesting features of the last 'Woroni' was the juxtaposition on pages 10 and 11 of 'Big Brother or Democracy' and 'ASIO and the Petrows'. These reviews by Bob James and Mick Atkinson respectively, dis-

(continued on page 4)

more
letters
page 4

Outline

Fife on TEAS | D.C.T. group international free bus to housing news be axed

MELBOURNE: The Federal Minister for Education, Mr Fife, says the Government is likely to make radical changes to the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS) after 1981 if it is returned to office.

The Government has already restored tertiary fees of about \$1,500 for private overseas students and is leaving its options open about reintroducing fees for all students and replacing handouts with extensive loan schemes.

Mr Fife said that although there was no actual proposal for the reintroduction of fees, there were proposals to change the scheme.

Since the Liberals inherited the Labor TEAS brainchild, the main changes have barely kept the level of assistance in line with increases in living costs, or have made it harder for independent students (students doing full-time tertiary study on their own) to get the full allowance for their categories.

Mr Fife has said the scheme is not a social-welfare measure, and cannot be compared to things like unemployment benefits.

"It is designed essentially to assist those full-time students and their families who are less able to afford tertiary education" he said.

In a report on TEAS compiled by student-aid officers from several Victorian universities last year, seven recommendations were made to the Government to make TEAS more realistic in fulfilling its original aim of helping needy students get a tertiary education.

One suggestion was to allow limited discretion to the student-tertiary-assistance-review tribunal to deal with hardship cases.

When Mr Fife was asked why it was rejected, he said "It is not acceptable or practical to the Government, as it would require the restructuring of the whole basic procedure of the 1973 Students Assistance Act which governs TEAS, for the review tribunal to be able to look at individual cases".

Mr Fife refused to give reasons on any of the remaining six proposals which included granting allowance increases with CPI changes.

"Frankly, we never give reasons for these things. It is just a decision and that is it", a department spokesman said.

"It being an election year, there is likely to be something done to improve benefits, but it is unlikely to be significant".

The Government considers TEAS has been working well for most students.

"As an assistance scheme for the bulk of the people — the average, ordinary student — TEAS works fairly well", Mr Fife said.

Dear Mr Ellicot,

A meeting was called by Jobless Action, the Unemployed Workers Union and a number of government tenants on Tuesday July 29. The meeting decided to put the following proposals to you:

1. The meeting unanimously called for the introduction of a permanent group housing scheme and the increase in the number of houses available under this scheme. The meeting found that there were many difficulties with the guidelines of the scheme.
2. We would like group households to be eligible for rental rebates since many households are having difficulties meeting rental commitments, especially when a room in the house is temporarily vacant and members are on unemployment benefits.
3. We would like eligibility for group housing to be extended to match eligibility criteria for all other government housing. The present condition that when two members of a household become employed that they forfeit their lease is totally unsatisfactory. This is a disincentive to people to look for work and denies tenants the right of security of tenure.
4. We propose that government group households should have the same rights to apply and be considered as any other government housing applicants.
5. As the waiting period for government housing is almost 11 months, we would suggest that if any applicant for a group house is still available to take up the Housing Branch's offer of a house at the end of this time, this tenant be entitled to form a new household.
6. We would like clarification of the Housing Branch's present policies on joint tenancy. We believe that single people, and single parents should be eligible for joint tenancies of both flats and houses.
7. We believe that the Housing Branch should offer various community groups and housing groups (e.g. Barton Housing Co-op) management of houses so as to extend the options to people requiring group housing.
8. The lack of information available at the Housing Branch's front counter has hindered people's ability to obtain housing. We envisage printed material on a permanent group housing scheme will be available to staff and applicants.

Jobless Action.

Students at tertiary institutions in New Zealand are also fighting right-wing attacks, as the N.Z. Government seeks to make tertiary education available only for the rich.

N.Z. students are now forced to pay 25% of their fees, and this is to increase 15% over each of the next five years. They are granted a mere \$23 pw on which to live, and must apply for a 'hardship' grant to receive more. As students rightly point out, how could they not be facing hardship on \$23 per week!

N.Z. universities have a staff shortage of 550 academic staff, but due to government ceilings only 80 are to be appointed in the next five years. Libraries are grossly under-financed, but cuts in real terms to university funding are continuing.

Don't you sometimes get a strong feeling of déjà vu?

While in the Soviet Union, the imposition of selective quotas in Soviet higher educational institutions arbitrarily excludes Jewish students, and is seen as part of the general pattern of cultural, social and religious persecution of Soviet Jews by Susie Ivany, National Secretary of the Australasian Union of Jewish Students. The rights of Soviet Jews are supposedly guaranteed under the Soviet Constitution and the Helsinki Accords to which the Soviet Union was a signatory.

meyer's report

The report of the Meyer's Committee of Inquiry will come as a great disappointment to all those who are already disadvantaged by Australia's social and economic system.

Nearly 140,000 Australians were unemployed for all of last year and unemployment averaged 404,700 people over that year.

Yet the Meyer's report refuses to see new technologies as displacing people from the laborforce, instead it cynically describes the effects of technological change as displacing workers from specific jobs or job roles and a growth in joblessness.

It also warns these jobless people that they will have to await economic growth, occasioned by investment in new technologies, before they can expect a fairer deal in the distribution of income and wealth. It does not give due weight to the possibility that economic growth will only come to those enterprises capable of utilising these new technologies whilst many areas of the economy will decline. Nor to the possibility that the new wealth created by technological advancement may not necessarily be spent in Australia to create new jobs.

As so much of Australia's earnings are expatriated and as wealth above items of necessity is often spent on consumer goods produced overseas. This represents a very real danger.

Its being kept a dark secret until the exact details are known, but the Free Bus service is to be discontinued within the next month or so. There has been criticism from the School of General Studies that the service is not worth the cost, so the Bus is to go, despite the reasonable level of usage.

As reported earlier this year, the Action service to the hospital is to be re-routed through the University via Liversidge St., Ward St., Daly Rd., North Rd., Barry Drive, and will possibly travel on to the CCAE and Bruce TAFE. The service will be introduced as soon as roadworks to widen some tight corners are completed. It is envisaged that this service will replace the Free Bus, however, it will only run every 20 minutes at the most (against 10 minutes at present) and this will only be during peak hours. Most of the present route will not be covered, and the bus won't stop at the Union Court either.

Students at Toad Hall and Graduate House will be particularly affected, as will people who wish to travel within this very spread out campus. And of course the cheapest fare will be 35 cents, as Action has repeatedly refused requests for a student discount. How are students supposed to afford this?

The new Action service is a far from adequate alternative to the present service, and when first suggested was not intended to replace but supplement the present service. The popularity of the Free Bus (and the bus is often full!) relies on its frequency of service, its comprehensive route, and the fact that it's free!

The Action bus is not good enough! Support the continuation of the Free Bus - sign the petition presently circulating and pick up copies to hand out from the S. A. office.

LETTERS

(continued from page 2)

tinguished themselves by anti-communist, anti-Soviet jibes. It is perhaps not insignificant that the views of a so-called 'libertarian socialist' and of a right-wing ALP member should be so similar. It is time people realised that to attack the Soviet Union on 'liberal' grounds is simply to play the US propaganda game.

Australia is already a colony of the US empire, and ruled by a puppet of theirs. Our whole economy is geared to serve the needs of the USA, and the country is consistently ripped-off by the multi-nationals. We actually pay for mining and extraction to take place here (yes, truly, if one counts infrastructural provisions, etc.).

Given our colonial status, all our efforts must be directed against the USA. To suggest the USSR poses an equal or at all comparable threat is to then suggest: we need an arms build-up, our situation isn't too bad compared to the nasty russians, we have to protect ourselves, and the USA is a strong ally - and all that crap which serves to legitimate our oppressed status. IF we become a free country, IF the USSR takes over the rest of the world, IF imperialists gain control over the USSR, THEN I might regard them as a threat. As it is, such talk only serves to turn people away from our struggle - which must be a communist struggle against US imperialism.

Yours in Solidarity,
M. Messer.



Drawing by V. Peakov

ASIO AGAIN!

Dear Editors,

"A.S.I.O. - Political Police" by Sandy Tiffin, which appeared in the last issue of 'Woroni', epitomises the raucous and slapdash nature of her writing. In this article she claimed that Mr H.H. Salisbury was the Director of A.S.I.O. In fact, he was the South Australian Police Commissioner. Mr Justice Woodward, who has been Director-General of A.S.I.O. for the last five years, has been guilty of none of the silly statements made by Salisbury. That Salisbury was Director of A.S.I.O. was integral to Ms Tiffin's whole argument.

She goes on to claim that the findings of the Petrov Commission kept the A.L.P. out of office for twenty years and that A.S.I.O. is useless because it has not captured one spy in the last thirty years. There is simply no evidence for the first statement, though, as a member of the A.L.P., I would assert that the eagerness of the socialist left of the party to defend every tyrannical act of the Soviet dictatorship deservedly loses us votes among that part of the electorate which respects democracy and

human rights. As for the second claim, it is not A.S.I.O.'s function to arrest people, but to gather information. Most spies are guarded by diplomatic immunity. Though A.S.I.O. does not exactly advertise its achievements, it is now clear that its success in persuading Petrov to defect led to the discovery of other Soviet spies in the British Foreign Office.

She concludes "I defy anyone to say that Australia is a democratic country, with freedom of thought, speech, association and information... get it straight, you have no rights at all". It does not require much subtlety of thought to realise that we are better off living in a liberal democracy, where, according to Ms Tiffin, we have no rights, than in one of the socialist paradises where one has less than no rights at all. Accordingly, I support the A.L.P. policy that A.S.I.O. be retained provided that it is subject to parliamentary review. At least it does to save me from the benign rule and plethora of rights that Ms Tiffin and her colleagues would bestow upon me; rights which the people of Afghanistan are presently enjoying despite their initial collective false consciousness in resisting the invasion.

Michael Atkinson
C/- Law School

Dear Michael,

I stated that the Petrov Affair kept Labor out of office, because the whole defection was engineered by ASIO to take place in an election year, although they had known about Petrov for some time. The whole issue was blown up by Menzies by the improper way in which he conducted the affair, as you point out in your review of *Truth Will Out* in the last issue. Further evidence of his McCarthy-style zeal is available in "Big Brother or Democracy" (ed. Pat Flanagan) reviewed on the opposite page by Bob James.

By capture of spies, I inferred detection and investigation of spies - I am well aware as to the nature of ASIO, Mr Atkinson!

And I again defy anyone to say we have freedom of speech in Australia! And if you ever step out of line Mr Atkinson, you'll see what I mean. However while you remain a right-wing toady in the company of such people as Brian Harradine, you should be safe.

Lastly, you missed the whole point of the article if you think ASIO can be controlled by Parliament - you must either be naive or very silly! ASIO is accountable to no-one - it doesn't have to tell anyone anything if it is "prejudicial to national security"

And I take great exception to any inference that I support the Soviet dictatorship - though it's the usual tacky ploy of a commie basher!

Sandy Tiffin.

ANARCHY ANYONE?

Dear Editors,

It was more amusing than disheartening to read the pathetic old Marxist clichés about Anarchism in "Listen Anarchist" in the July 22nd 'Woroni'. The authors show very little understanding of anarchist theory, assuming it shares the anti-individualistic goals of socialism, arguing thereby that people of good faith, even anarchists, should take up the banner of the State in the name of "Democratic Centralism".

State socialism (i.e. Marxism) and State Capitalism have been shown to be insufficiently dissimilar to justify people considering either to be a valid or true alternative to the other. Bakunin himself recognized this without the benefit of historical hindsight we have today.

The narrow-minded approach of economic determinist pseudo-science and its philosophical bastard, dialectical materialism, are thoroughly discredited in the both historical and theoretical contexts. Only a broad-based scientific philosophy of universal social tolerance, based on the simple biological fact of the practically infinite human diversity, can offer us any chance to cope nurturing with human individuality and creativity. No Statist society, especially a marxist one, can rationally be expected to deal in a humane way with the permanent social revolution which will be necessary for our survival.

This means that people MUST be free to choose their own mode of social organization, whether any majority likes it or not. The fundamentally social-darwinist view of Marx with regard to "class struggle" and its ridiculously oversimplified view of human society do not really merit any serious discussion. There is NO DIFFERENCE between a bourgeois State and a "proletarian" State. They both establish ruling classes of little demonstrable social consciousness unavoidably.

Only a truly scientific view of society, as a group of individuals with separate needs and different val-

ues, will ever succeed in achieving the social ideal of pure human freedom. No marxist, capitalist or any other reactionary authoritarian statist, can hope to create anything other than a "Master Race".

H. Olson.

UNION BOARD

Dear Editors,

I take extreme umbrage at the wording of the article in the most recent *Woroni* (Vol. 32 No. 9), headed "Union Financial Statements Rejected by Members".

Until informed otherwise by the Executive Officer (after the motion not to accept the accounts had been passed), I did not admit "that there were errors in the statements". I said that there had been errors in the statements as originally submitted by the auditors, but that these had been corrected.

I am not an accountant (far from it). I acted in good faith, on the advice of the auditors, the Executive Officer (who is a qualified accountant) and the Financial Controller, in signing these accounts as true and accurate record. I realise that as Chair, and as a trustee who signed the accounts, that I am ultimately responsible for any errors which may appear in the accounts, but to imply, as your correspondent has, that I deliberately misled Union members is a deliberate slur upon my character which I believe to be maliciously conceived.

Members will have their chance to pass judgement on my conduct in this and other matters in the forthcoming Union Board elections (in which I am standing as a candidate for the Board only: it is not my intention to seek re-election to the position of the Chair).

Finally, I believe that it is proper (even if not necessarily legally binding) for a person commenting on issues in an attempt to sway voters or potential voters to admit to her or his identity. I am led to believe, by a *Woroni* editor, that the article in question was submitted anonymously. If the author is prepared to imply that I deliberately misled members, why is she or he not prepared to reveal her or his identity?

Because of the serious implications raised by the article referred to, I request that you print this letter in the next issue of *Woroni*.

Yours sincerely,
Ian Nolan
Chair, Board of Management.

ASSERTION WORKSHOPS

Personal Power. The Counselling Centre's second 1980 'Personal Power through Assertion' workshop was a great success. There are still some places available in a third similar workshop to be held on Wednesday and Thursday, 3 and 4 September, to accommodate the overflow from the second. Assertion skills can be learned. They will help you to speak up for yourself when you need to, to express your preferences ideas and inner feelings, and contribute to open and honest relationships. The workshop will focus as necessary on either academic, personal or domestic environments. Leaders will be Leila Bailey and Geoff Mortimer. Registration costs \$1. Inquiries and registration at the Counselling Centre, above the Health Service, or by ringing 49 2442 or 49 3661. Closing date 22 August.

Thank you,

Jill Hardy,
Counselling Centre



SOLUTION TO X-WORD IN LAST ISSUE

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY UNION

NOMINATIONS FOR POSITIONS ON COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Nominations for the following positions will be called for from Wednesday 13th August 1980:

PLANNING COMMITTEE: Two (2) members of the Union who are not members of the Board of Management;

DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE: Four (4) members of the Union who are not members of the Board of Management nor any of its other committees, nor are employed by the Union in any capacity whatsoever;

APPEALS BOARD: (One (1) member of the Union who is not a member of the Board of Management nor any of its other committees, nor is employed by the Union in any capacity whatsoever.

Information regarding the functions and responsibilities of these Committees may be obtained from the undersigned.

Nominations, which must be on a form prescribed by and available from the Secretary, must reach the undersigned in the Union Office by 12.30 pm on Wednesday 20th August 1980.

Any ballots necessary will be conducted by the Board of Management at its meeting commencing at 5.30 pm on Wednesday 20th August 1980.

Ian Nolan
Chair,
Board of Management

30th July 1980.



A.N.U. LAW SOCIETY

LUNCH
with MR JUSTICE MURPHY

Monday 11 Aug at University House. \$6 Students
(tickets from front office Law Front office Law Faculty)
9-5 except lunch 12-1 M to th.
12-1.3 W F
buy them by Wed. 6th)

POLITICAL ECONOMY ?

Economics as taught at A.N.U. leaves many questions unasked, and presents only one school of economic thought. A New approach to A.N.U. Economics is proposed.

4pm THURSDAY HAYDON-ALLEN G21.

UNION ACTIVITIES

Tues. 5th Rock at the Ref with Flowers, Outline, and the Dynamic Hepnotics 8.30pm, \$2 & \$4.
Sat. 9th Glass and Once Cheated 11th to 16th BUSH WEEK
Thurs. 21st Cold Chisel
Fri. 8th 4.30 - 6.30: Charlie Gardiner Trio.
9 to 12: Gerry Patterson

CONFERENCE ON 'LIBERTARIAN POLITICS AND ALTERNATIVE LIFE-STYLES

Canberra, November 28 - 30 1980

AIMS:

- * to publicize libertarianism as an alternative to the authoritarianism of east and west and
- * to emphasize the problem of power imbalances, rather than wealth imbalances, as the cause of our corrupt, mediocre and conformist societies. Then
- * to show the similarities, despite different words, of the aspirations of the various groupings of feminists, alternative life-stylers, humanist Marxists, libertarian socialists, freedom-lovers, radical ecologists, self-management and anarchist activists, etc. etc., and
- * at the same time, to highlight the pre-eminent contributions being made to theory and practice, by various people, in the area of sexual politics.

The Conference will use theatre, poetry, song and film as much as resources and time will allow. Each session of talk will have a theory and a strategy section so that comparisons can be made of ideals with reality.

- Sessions projected are:
- introductions to libertarianism (left and right)
 - introduction to alternative life-styles
 - libertarianism and the environment
 - libertarianism and feminism
 - libertarian education
 - non-violence

The last and longest session is intended to bring together many of the ideas and problems. So that 'Getting on with it' is made more likely. This last section will concentrate on 'Living together' and 'anarchist organisation'.

Enquiries, suggestions, donations are welcome.
Write to:

Conference organisers,
7/355 Northbourne Avenue,
Lyneham. ACT 2602.

2XX ACTIVITIES

August 9 Deakin Inn
Thought Criminals
Tactics
The Vacant Lot
\$3, \$4.

August 17, Backdoor
The Models
\$3, \$4

August 21, Canberra Workers Club
Peter Bellamy, English folkie.
Performing part of his ballad "The Transports" - the story of two young First Fleeters who were transported to Australia in 1787.
Ian McDougall,
\$4, \$5.

AUSTRALASIAN UNION OF JEWISH STUDENTS

The A.U.J.S. is compiling a bibliography of M.A. and B.A. Hons, theses on topics of Australian Jewish concern. Such topics would include those concerned in whole or in part with the history, sociology or politics of Australian Jews from 1788 to the present.

We are not seeking to publish any parts of these theses but simply to prepare a list of these for people interested in them so that they can make use of them under conditions laid down by the author. If you have written such a thesis, we would appreciate it if you could send us the topic name, the period under study and the author's name, address, or telephone number for contact and perhaps a short paragraph summarising the purpose of the thesis.

Please send these to Susie Ivany, National Secretary, Australasian Union of Jewish Students, 584 St Kilda Road, Melbourne, 3004.

off the cuff....

Several disgruntled Liberals were overheard after last Wednesday's S.A. meeting. They were deciding how to explain away their resounding defeat, and had decided to claim that everyone was too frightened (to stand up for themselves?)

However, it would only appear that people were not frightened enough, by defying the tactics of the Liberals' henchmen, Fraser, Fife, Low and the rest of the motley crew!

And it seems that the Libs don't practise what they preach - after printing their little diversionary poster "The Liberals on Sexuality" several of the ringleaders were heard to make disparaging comments about "queers" embracing elatedly after the S.A. victory.

Not only are they bad losers, they're just plain jealous!

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS

PUBLIC MEETING

Thursday 7 August - Mike Grewcock on "Building Rank and File Movement in the Trade Unions".

7.30 pm 11 Bindaga St., Aranda.
Ring Rick on 513231 (h) or 723022 for more details or if you want a lift.

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VOLUNTARY S.A. FEE; Tarrant speaks ...



The moves we've seen on this campus in the last few months have sickened me. I've seen the invasion of the autonomy of this University and the invasion of the autonomy of this Students' Association, and I don't think we should stand for it any longer.

At the beginning of this year I thought we'd seen the end of the legislation and the Government and Liberal Party and Liberal Student interference in our affairs, but unfortunately I was rather naive.

We soon found in University Council that the Government wasn't going to give up. It failed in the aims of its 1978 legislation, so now it was going to use blackmail tactics. Rather than go through the co-ercive measures of trying to get their own party members in line (which they had enough trouble with over the earlier legislation) they decided that Fraser and his few could try and co-erce the university Council

to do their dirty work for them. Unfortunately they found a reasonably sympathetic ally in the Vice-Chancellor. I don't think we can trust those people, as we can't trust the government to respect our autonomy. That's what this question is about — our autonomy.

We have a Student Association. We decide in the most democratic way possible the policies. The financial policies — everything this association runs by — is decided by student general meetings, held every two weeks, open to every student who wants to belong to the Student Association. We have the most democratic student organization structure in Australia; we have one of the biggest turnouts to our elections. We're one of the most representative and democratic and yet we're the ones being singled out by the government; they're trying to smash us. Why?

Because we object to education funding being a low priority; we object to students being poor; we object to people not being able to come to university because they can't get income to live on. We object to courses that we're not happy with and that we don't learn anything from. We object to a university education that gives us nothing more than a degree.

O.K. Some people want a degree, but we also want an education. We want to learn. And one of the learning experiences at this campus is to be a member of organizations and to participate in their running. Also, the government is singling us out as a so-called "socio-political body". I would maintain that every student organization is a political body. Our very nature is "political". How can you single out one organization as being "political" simply because they might have a line or they might be affiliated to an organization that won't take the shit being handed out to them by the Fraser government. (Cheers, Applause).

On the question of voluntary membership fees, I reiterate **What do we need the money for?** We've got a Gen-

eral Service Fee income with which we provide certain amenities, unfortunately not all due to our wonderful friends in Administration and Government who have said "No, No, No, we know better. You can't have control over your own money" (and that's what they are saying). So now we have to look at other activities to pay for our so-called "political activities". We've got enough income to pay for our "political activities". We've got enough other income to pay for our A.U.S. membership. What do we need a voluntary fee for? Why are we going to disadvantage poor students who can't afford to pay another \$7 just so they can have the privilege of joining the Students Association?

The situation will be that students enrolling, who have to pay \$155 in first year, aren't going to pay another \$7 to join an Association when they get all the benefits any way. We're simply not going to get members and that's a very important point. If we don't get a lot of people joining, we don't become a representative body; we don't function representatively and so we do become a clique. We become a clique that won't any longer be recognized by University Council and if that happens the Students' Association will no longer exist. If you value the services that it provides you won't want that to happen. If you value the fact that it exists and you can go to it. You can go to it to get a loan. You can go to it, for it to go and appeal on your behalf on a committee. It can do things for you on the committees of this university. It can provide amenities and services — O.K., perhaps you don't like those amenities and services. You come along to a Student General Meeting and say "I don't like it; I want something else" and you've got that power and freedom to do so.

We should have control over our money, and we don't.

We don't need a voluntary membership fee. All it can do is harm the Ass-

ociation. People may not want to join or may not be able to join, if they have to pay another fee, when they're already getting all the same amenities and services. If our membership goes down we won't be recognized by the University and the Students' Association just won't exist in a year or two. Maybe that's what some of you want, but I certainly don't want to see it happen.

The ramifications of what's happening here are not only confined to the boundaries of A.N.U. It affects every student union in Australia. Nearly all State governments are watching very closely what Fraser's doing and they're making exactly the same moves — one step behind him — in all the States, against their tertiary campuses. In Melbourne we're seeing the State Government there legislating against their campuses — Western Australia is talking about even more repressive legislation. South Australia is talking about legislation. They're all following what Fraser's doing. So the implications that it has for us are wider and wider.

I'm frightened by the fact that in five years time there won't be any student unions left in this country to defend our rights. In five years time — that's when we're going to see fees and loans. That's when we're going to see education funding becoming the lowest priority in the Government's budget and that's when we're really going to need student organizations to stand up for our rights. By then they're going to be decimated or they're not even going to be around.

All I can urge you to do is to reject the voluntary membership fee on so many grounds. Simply we don't need that money. Simply because it is an important principle and if we accept it our own existence is in jeopardy, and we may not exist in a year or two's time. All I can say to you, and urge you to do, is to say to the Administration and to the government "Fuck Off" basically.

ACCOMMODATION

Louise Tarrant

I've learnt a number of invaluable lessons this year but none so important as that learnt from involvement in the accommodation campaign.

I always felt that there were fundamental differences between the interest of students and administrators, but I didn't realize how irreconcilable these differences were.

Earlier this year students at ANU formulated a number of demands with the aim of bettering University accommodation for students.

The demands were presented to the Vice-Chancellor at the end of March 1980. The V.C. responded within a few days. They reply? "Get Lost!"

However administration couldn't continue to ignore what was building into a pretty explosive situation. But those people in the Chancery are adept at defusing such situations — most of them having done a Ph.D. in sleaziness and 30 lessons in how to retain the status quo at all costs.

After rallies, meetings, an occupation and the start of a rent strike (which is still going on!) the issue couldn't be swept away as unimportant.

In typical bureaucratic form, University Council gave unyielding protestations of sympathy for student poverty and thought that the accommodation demands should be dealt with as a matter of urgency. In typical bureaucratic form, is however, the operative phrase — what this means is that if you're a bureaucrat confronted by a contentious issue, an issue widely supported by students who don't balk at direct action, the consequent embarrassment and inconvenience can create something of a dilemma.

Solution: You form a committee. Such a committee was the co-ordinating committee. This body was given the task by Council of considering the student demands and reporting back to Council as soon as possible. This committee's initial composition was largely Council and Admin, heavies with token student representation. We boycotted this committee and then began taking along de facto 50 per cent membership to its meetings. Finally, this membership was agreed to by the Vice-Chancellor. This committee finally accepted all our demands and passed these recommendations on to Council.

Admin. was just a little hassled by this, but I must admit those people in the Chancery aren't slow when it comes to the bureaucratic quickstep. What did the Vice-Chancellor do when these recommendations came forward to Council? Surprise! surprise! (though by now we should know that this man can't be trusted to look after our interests). He advised Council to set up yet **another** committee. Council members breathed an audible sigh of relief at being let off the hook and readily agreed with the Vice Chancellor's proposal. This new committee was appointed by the V.C. and contained only one undergraduate student rep.

This committee looked at three fundamental questions.

- Does the University have an obligation to student welfare in the area of student accommodation.
- Can the University legally provide accommodation to students on the basis of need,
- Can the University afford such a change to its accommodation policies.

These were important questions that we students caught up in the de-

bate on the actual demands in Co-ordinating Committee failed to give sufficient consideration. However, Admin people have been around the tracks a lot longer. I think they were well aware that until these areas had been dealt with satisfactorily Council wouldn't even consider our demands.

In effect, we've spent the last six months being led well and truly up the garden path. This new committee looks like recommending to Council outright rejection of all our demands. The year is getting on, end of year workload pressures are getting closer, and obviously student population will change at the end of this year. All these are perfect reasons for stalling by Admin.

Administrators and bureaucrats are not benevolent. They will not give anything unless pressured. We have to sustain the actions that we've successfully carried through so far this year. We cannot win anything in the bureaucratic committees' structure that this university's administration thrives on.

We can only win change from the University administration by taking direct action and not allowing ourselves to be fobbed or bought off.

STUDENTS VOTE 'NO' TO GOVT./ADMIN. INTERFERENCE

1

All records for S.A. meetings, were broken on Wednesday 23rd July for the crucial S.A. meeting to decide if a voluntary fee would be introduced. That is all records within living memory, which around A.N.U. is about four years.

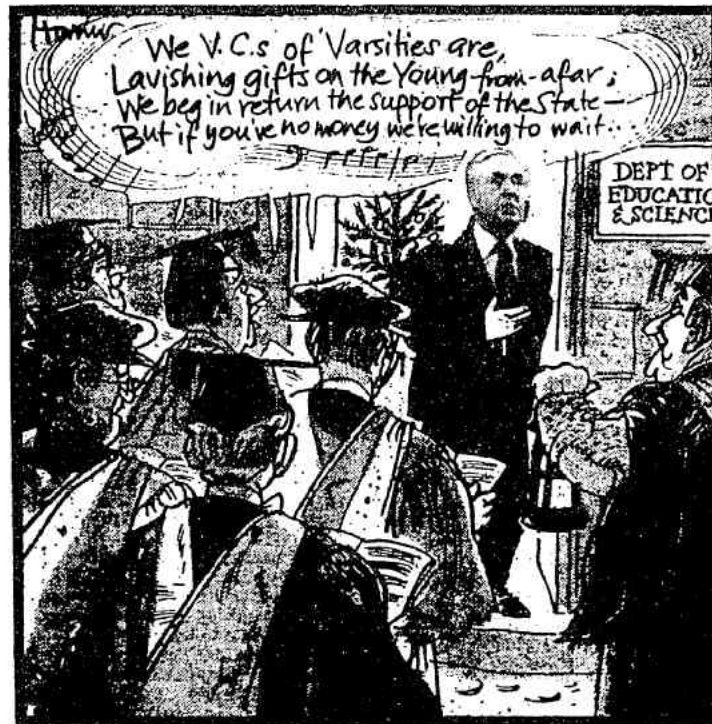
Apologies and minutes of the previous meeting were passed without any objections. Also the meeting agreed to tape-recording of the proceedings and to permit two journalists from The Canberra times to sit in. Louise Tarrant gave her report and answered questions for about 20 minutes — at first to explain peculiar points about the government's legislation and Council's Statute. The Liberals tried to turn this into the debate on the actual motion but were over-ruled by the Chair. Then, as other people were preparing to give their reports, a suspension of standing orders was sprung on them so that the debate moved to item 7, the question of voluntary fees. The Liberals made their move early, to have non-students (Liberals of course, including veteran S.A.-basher, Michael Yabsley), given speaking rights. This was refused, but the meeting conceded speaking rights to people who were eligible to be members of the S.A. but had chosen not to join (i.e. Liberal students).

After her previous, objective, speech, Louise Tarrant promised to take a stance. And she did, "I've been sickened by moves I've seen since the start of this year as the government and Council have attempted to interrupt our autonomy" etc. etc. etc. Cheers and wild applause greeted the high points of her speech.

An amendment attempted to split the motion so that people who supported the voluntary fee would be able to vote *for* that, while also voting to condemn the administration and government for suggesting a voluntary fee. People decided they didn't want to split item 7, and the amendment was lost.

Gary Humphries put the Liberal viewpoint for five minutes, and then was granted a two minute extension of time, plus questions for about ten minutes.

Michael Bartos strongly spoke out against the attempts of Liberals, Administration and government to control the spending of revenue raised by S.A. activities.



Paul Koenig blotted his copybook early by using sexist language. "Despite the five years I have been here, and by God it's too long," cheers, applause, "This [non-sexist language] is new to me" Then he spoke of a saving that would accrue to students who decided not to join the S.A. "I barely accept the right of the federal government to tax me, let alone the S.A."

Sue McGrath pointed to Paul Koenig as an example of "what we are up against." "Most of us wouldn't be at university today if it wasn't for changes wrought in the education system in the mid '70s after pressure by A.U.S. and the Students Associations on various campuses to abolish fees, widen admissions and pay tertiary education assistance."

Then another Liberal, Michael Norbury spoke, opposing motion 7. "I trust I'd have the intellectual integrity not to spend left-winger's money on right-wing causes," he said.

Mick Atkinson conveyed a resolution of the A.N.U. A.L.P. Students' unanimously opposing voluntary fees, but then he launched into an attack on the Students' Association.

John Newlands (Liberal) conveyed his thanks to Mick Atkinson with the comment "with friends like that who needs enemies" [of the S.A.] He then complained about conscriptions of members, and the spending of

money by an active minority which includes a few Liberals. "The average study-conscious student, or student who prefers to spend the night in the bar shouldn't have money spent by an unrepresentative meeting."

By this time the meeting was getting a bit restless, and a "gag" motion, that debate finish, was passed. The people most involved with the S.A. voted against this, but bowed to the wishes of the majority who hadn't been to S.A. meetings for some time but felt they had heard enough of both sides of the debate.

Louise Tarrant exercised her right of reply — "Protect your future and the future of students in Australia".

I was appointed one of the counters for the "Aye" side and counted 209 people approving the motion. The "Nays" numbered 29, all people with a history of involvement with Liberal activities, who is the unrepresentative minority, then?

Nick Gillard

2

An historic occasion? At the Union bistro Wednesday 23rd. 209 students voted to reject voluntary membership fees for the S.A. For a meeting which usually only attracts 50 or so concerned persons this was obviously an issue which students take to heart.

The atmosphere during the debate was indicative of how students felt concerning the issue of student organizational autonomy. It showed that students as a whole were sick of interference in their affairs by the Fraser government; sick of the two-faced attitude of Toady Low and

the Liberal lackeys on council. The Vice-Chancellor has changed his stance on the issue of whether government has the right to interfere with students' right to affiliate with whatever body they choose (notably the S.A.), it would seem after pressure from the Minister for Education Wal Fife and from further up i.e. Malcolm Fraser himself.

The mood of students was one of anger and concern at the unwarranted interference of the Federal Government in student affairs. This interference was initiated by a clumsily constructed amendment to the A.N.U. Act which aimed at curtailing any political activities which the Government might not like. The thrusts of this amendment is to negate the representative function of the S.A.

After 2½ hours of 'informative' debate with Liberal students consistently using sexist language and saying things like, "if poor students can't afford the extra fee that's tough!"

The motion was passed by an overwhelming majority of the attending students: 209 students for, 29 against.

Students reacted in an exhilarated manner with spontaneous outbursts of singing (notably 'The Red Flag' and 'Solidarity Forever') and hugging.

It is no coincidence that the Government is mounting its campaign against the S.A. in an election year. The last thing the Government wants is bodies, like the S.A., demanding better provisions for low income earners, like students.

The Government is against activities such as T.E.A.S. week; the accommodation campaign, and the assessment campaign (run by the S.A. Education Collective) and other campaigns aimed at bettering the conditions of all students. If the amendment is passed additional services funded by the S.A., such as clubs and societies will be cutback. In short university will be a far less pleasant place to be.

The Sports Union and the University Union are not exempt from these moves. They will not be allowed any activities which the Government construes as being of a political nature. For example the University Union refuses to sell cigarettes produced by South African companies as a protest against the racist policies of the South African government. The Sports Union may decide to protest against racism in sport or to sponsor athletes in overseas competition.

The effect of the amendment is such that if the government does not like the activities of these bodies it can foreclose on them.

No student organization on campus is safe from the marauding hands of Fraser and his lackeys.

Only through a strong Student Association actively supported by its members can we hope to stave off Fraser's attack on our autonomy. Students have made their position clear with an overwhelming vote of confidence in the S.A.

University Council will have to reconsider its attitudes on student organizations and autonomy. If the V.C. and Council attempt to disregard our declaration and attempt to ride rough-shod over the student body they had better be prepared for a fight.

Tim White, Matthew Storey

Woron 5-8-80 page 7



STOP NUCLEAR MADNESS

PEACE MARCH

Hiroshima, 6 August 1945: a bomb made from highly enriched uranium killed 78,000 people through blast, firestorm and radiation sickness.

Nagasaki, 9 August 1945: a bomb made from plutonium similarly killed 27,000 people.

Even now over a thousand people die each year from cancer due to delayed radiation effects from these two bombs.

Recent events in Iran, Afghanistan and elsewhere have increased international tensions and the risk of nuclear war. The Australian government's response has been to attempt to promote a war hysteria and to increase military commitments.

Advocates of disarmament are often called idealistic. But in the present world situation, it is those who advocate further armaments and the strengthening of military alignments who are idealistic. Past history shows that a build-up of arms will never lead to permanent peace. The choice is clear: either nuclear disarmament, or an eventual nuclear war.

THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE, 1980

The U.S. nuclear arsenal contains roughly 31,000 nuclear bombs: about 9,000 strategic nuclear weapons and 22,000 so-called tactical nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union maintains an arsenal roughly half this size. The total firepower is perhaps 600,000 times the power of the original Hiroshima bomb.

Recent developments in the nuclear arms race are increasing the prospect for nuclear war. The major recent developments in nuclear weapons technology are improvements in accuracy rather than an increase in the numbers or firepower. Since the SALT II agreement covers quantity but not quality, it will have little impact on these serious developments.

Recent and planned strategic weapons, such as the Trident nuclear submarine missile system and the MX missile are accurate to less than half a kilometre at a range of up to 10,000 kilometres. Such high accuracy is not necessary for deterrence, since accuracy to within a few kilometres is sufficient for devastating population centres. Higher accuracy than this is useful in attacking enemy weapons.

Accompanying this increase in accuracy is an increasing emphasis on the military doctrine of counterforce: many strategic nuclear weapons are now aimed at enemy strategic military targets. This policy is only plausible if a nuclear first strike is contemplated. There is no use attacking missile silos after the missiles have been fired.

These developments along with rapid strides in anti-submarine warfare and satellite communications are steadily increasing the likelihood of a nuclear war between the superpowers.

Also increasing the probability of

nuclear war is the spread of nuclear technology to more and more countries, especially through the spread of nuclear power. Recent reports suggest that Pakistan and Argentina may soon have nuclear weapons, joining the six or eight current weapons states. Nuclear proliferation increase the chance that local conflicts could escalate to global nuclear war. There is no guarantee against an irrational leader coming to power in any of the countries with nuclear weapons.

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

In the past few decades there has been an increasing awareness of the possibilities for nonviolent action as a means for achieving social change and replacing violent methods. Noteworthy cases of nonviolent action are the collapse of the Kapp Putsch in Germany in 1920, Gandhi's campaigns in India, Norwegian resistance to the Nazi occupation, the toppling of a dictatorship in Guatemala in 1944, strikes at the Vorkuta prison camp in the Soviet Union in 1953, the U.S. civil rights movement and the resistance to the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Nonviolent community and national defence may be the best alternative to the present violent military methods for attaining 'security'.

Another hopeful sign is the initiative of the workers at Lucas Aerospace in England who have drawn up an alternative corporate plan for the production of goods for human needs rather than for profit and military purposes.

It is clear from past history that efforts to achieve disarmament and peace cannot be left to political leaders and organisational vested interests. Citizen efforts have had a big impact in the past, as in the cases of the atmospheric nuclear test ban and the worldwide opposition to nuclear power.

WHAT TO DO?

Oppose the mining and export of Australian uranium. The nuclear power industry is contributing to an increased risk of nuclear war. A stop to the export of Australian uranium would have a tremendous psychological impact on the international nuclear industry and provide a great boost for worldwide citizen opposition to a nuclear world.

Oppose the presence of foreign military bases in Australia. U.S. bases in Australia are contributing to U.S. first strike capability. They also make Australia a likely target in a nuclear war. Australia's policy on foreign bases hinders the creation of a non-nuclear Indian Ocean.

Support the conversion of Australian military production to production for human needs. Investigate and promote the use of nonviolent action and nonviolent defence.

Support changes in Australian life styles and trade policies which will promote world equality and justice. At

the moment Australian life styles are based on exorbitant use of energy and resources and its trade policies do little to help the poor peoples in neighbouring countries. The Australian people could set an example for other rich countries by taking in more refugees while encouraging lower local population growth, by promoting solar and other appropriate technologies at home and abroad and by reducing expenditures on luxuries for the few, goods planned for obsolescence and military hardware.

Canberra Peacemakers, P.O. Box 1875, Canberra City, 2601 * Ph. 47 3064.

Friends of the Earth (Canberra) P.O. Box 1875, Canberra City, Ph. 47 3064

Quaker Peace Committee, David Purnell Ph. 49 7096

Student Christian Movement, 17 de Burgh St., Lyneham Ph. 47 8868

Action for World Development, Peter le Cornu, ph. 47 7612.

NUKE SABOTAGE JUST A GAME

Employees with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) are playing a board game called 'Skirmish' to learn how to prevent terrorists from sabotaging shipments of nuclear materials on the nation's highways.

'Skirmish' was created for \$30,000 as part of a million dollar NRC contract to develop ways of evaluating the hazards of transporting nuclear materials. Players reportedly move pieces representing terrorists, trucks, escorts and weapons around the board in an effort to develop actual strategies for preventing a real terrorist attack.

According to the NRC's Deputy Director of Safeguards, Donald Chappel ('Skirmish') is basic war-gaming. It's extremely beneficial before a field exercise because it gets your mind in the right frame'.

Research for the game was reportedly started in 1976 before the Carter administration delayed nuclear fuel reprocessing. At that time, thousands of cargoes of radioactive materials were expected to be transported across the nation's roadways each year. Currently, however, federal officials say only 10 to 20 such trips are being made a year.

According to a report in *The Washington Post*, some federal officials are less than thrilled with the NRC game strategy. The newspaper quotes one unidentified congressional aide as calling 'Skirmish' 'money down the rat hole', adding that the NRC would be better off calling up the special forces and asking them how to defend a convoy instead of playing board games.

The game apparently isn't that easy to learn or play. According to the game's creator, Robert Rinne of Sandia Laboratory in Livermore, California, 'It takes three to six hours just to learn how to play it'.

MARCH From War Memorial, 10 am, Sat., 9 August

TOWARDS A NUCLEAR-FREE PACIFIC

NUCLEAR TESTS

Hawaii, Philippines, Japan, Australia and New Zealand are all part of a nuclear weapons system that allows the U.S. to establish its military bases and maintain military control.

The U.S., France, Britain and China have polluted the region with atmospheric nuclear tests. The U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and China have also used the Pacific region for missile testing.

The Pacific is viewed as vital to the economic and military interests of the major powers.

If the U.S.'s aggressive counter-force (first strike) doctrine is to become effective, it must be able to deploy its weapons and communications systems throughout the world. Australia plays host to spy satellite communication bases — the eyes of the first strike.

FIRST STRIKE

The Pacific is particularly vulnerable because of its colonial history and communication/liaison difficulties between the scattered islands.

The new weapons systems being deployed are frightening. The U.S. Trident nuclear submarine, for instance, can send its missiles to any part of the world from the middle of the Pacific.

It has a missile range of 6000 nautical miles and has the power to destroy up to 408 targets simultaneously.

The questions of ownership of the sea's resources, the dumping of nuclear waste and the continued testing of nuclear weapons are matters of concern to the emerging nations, and should be to all peoples.

Indigenous peoples are particularly fighting for their land rights and their right to determine that they will be free of the fear of a nuclear holocaust or damage to their environment.

The emerging nations in the Pacific have invariably suffered exploitation under colonial rule. They are also confronting an insidious form of exploitation from nuclear power nations.

The attitude of the big powers to these nations is highlighted by Henry Kissinger's statement on Micronesia:

"There are only 90,000 people out there. Who gives a damn?"

In French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Micronesia and Guam, foreign powers have established military bases or tested nuclear weapons, or both. The New Hebrides (Vanuatu) is currently moving towards independence, but not without being threatened by secessionist movements supported by foreign interests.

NUCLEAR-FREE PACIFIC FORUM

for independence and peace

Sydney Sept. 26,27,28.

Initiated by AICD (Association for International Cooperation & Disarmament)

Speakers include Pacific Island delegates from Tahiti, New Hebrides, Palau, Papua-New Guinea, Hawaii.

Discussion topics include: Foreign military bases, weapons testing, land rights and the nuclear threat, nuclear power, Australian foreign policy towards the region.

Financial support is sought towards travel fares of Pacific Islanders and general organising costs.

Individual Sponsorship & Delegates's Fee: \$15.

(Sponsorship only \$10); Unions/large organisations \$50. Small organisations \$25.

Registrations & enquiries: Nuclear-Free Pacific Forum, PO Box A243, Sydney South, 2000. Ph: (02) 26 1701 or 267 5038.

The nuclear-free Pacific forum, initiated by AICD (Association for International Co-operation and Disarmament), will develop awareness and support for the Pacific people's move towards independence and peace.

Australia, as part of the Pacific region, needs to be vitally concerned with developments in the region.

For too long Australia has focused on Europe and the United States considering itself as an outpost of those distant continents.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

These are some of the reasons why AICD is organising this forum. It is also a follow up to the Nuclear-free Pacific Conference held in Hawaii, in May 1980.

Speakers have been invited from around the Pacific to take part. The Australian public is invited to help build co-operation between independence and peace groups in the Pacific; and to learn how Australia is closely connected to the military/nuclear intrusions into the region.

To help ensure the success of the forum and to assist finance-raising for organisational costs and international delegates' air fares, you are invited to become a Sponsor and to enrol as a delegate (see registration form from S.A. Office).

N-PLANT DEATH

London: A third worker at Britain's top secret nuclear weapons plant in Aldermaston, Berkshire, has died of cancer, it was disclosed recently.

Mr Donald Leslie Kent, 63, was one of nearly 70 workers who lodged claims against the Defence Ministry alleging exposure to radiation at the atomic research establishment.

He died after more than 20 years work at the plant. On the advice of his family solicitors, a post-mortem has been carried out on his body by an expert on radiation biology.

AAP-PA.

WARNED TO KEEP QUIET, SAYS BOMB-SITE WORKER

A Perth businessman who worked at Maralinga atomic bomb test site in South Australia claimed recently he was warned by Australian security agents in 1976 not to talk about what he had seen there.

Mr Patrick Connolly, 36, was an RAF corporal at the test site between 1962 and 1964.

He said the warning came after he told a journalist from a Perth news paper how he helped bury large amounts of radio-active waste from Maralinga.

Mr Connolly emigrated to Australia from the Republic of Ireland and has since taken out Australian citizenship.

He claims to know four other servicemen from Maralinga now living in Perth who were also advised to keep quiet.

He has also said that tribal Aborigines were able to walk unrestricted through areas covered in radio-active dust.

Thirty-seven ex-servicemen, civilians and police who worked at Maralinga in the 1950s and 1960s are known to have died of cancer or other diseases.

Mr Connolly said he was approached in December, 1976, by security agents who told him to forget what he had seen at Maralinga.

He claimed a security officer made it clear he would be forced to leave Australia if he continued to talk about his experiences and his fears.

Mr Connolly said all those who had worked at the site feared for their health.

"But the major tragedy is going to be among the Aboriginal people. I believe we are going to see a catastrophe which will be the Australian Hiroshima. It is going to be mass genocide.

To Garema Place, 11am

education ~ labor party policy 1981

Labor's spokesperson on education Senator John Button, has released a series of papers on ALP policy. Education: What Labor Will Do? and Education and the Future set out the specific commitments to education in 1981-83 which Labor makes. These include:

- increased research and equipment funding for tertiary institutions;
- no fees, and immediate increase of TEAS to \$54 per week (to restore it to its 1974 level relative to the cost of living);
- indexation of TEAS;
- increase in postgraduate awards (CPRA's);
- special programmes for disadvantaged schools, increased funding for innovative programmes;
- immediate capital funding to overcome backlog of needs in schools, particularly in inner city and rural areas;
- restoration of triennial funding.

Education and the Future also looks at the Fraser governments sorry record on education (of which more later in this article). The decrease in funding and assistance in most areas is despicable enough; the paper also comments incisively that Fraser's government has: "Implemented a number of steps which seem more gratuitous and symbolic than real - such as the curtailment of academic study leave, the imposition of fees on overseas students, and attempts to proscribe and inhibit the activities of student organisations."

If Fraser is returned, the paper predicts there will be:

- further transfer of resources from needy areas to wealthy private schools;
- reintroduction of fees;
- decline in funding;
- further erosion of the independence of the Schools Commission (which would, though the paper doesn't explicitly say this, reduce it to a mere puppet of the monetarist lunatics in Treasury and Cabinet).



Lest this be seen as ALP election rumour-mongering, remember that AUS, the Teacher's Federation and numerous parent organisations have even graver fears for the future of education under a Liberal government. Also remember that Fife was recently quoted as suggesting a return to tertiary tuition fees, and that the Victorian Liberal Party has already recommended this.

The policy statements have detailed supporting papers; of particular interest to students are 'TEAS: A Revitalized Program' and 'Research in Universities and Colleges'. Many of the statistics and arguments in the TEAS paper come from the Australian Union of Students. Labor does not adopt the AUS demands, and particularly in keeping to a means test, perpetuates what the Student Financing Submission calls "the myth of prolonged adolescence". Sooner or later society must acknowledge that tertiary students should not be treated as dependent on their parents. Most are over 18, vote, can sign legal contracts, are treated as wholly independent by most laws and authorities. The government does not refuse the dole to unemployed under 25s because their parents should

support them! There persists in the public's eye the mid-Victorian image of a student 'sent' to tertiary study by their parents; whereas today few tertiary students would willingly subsist on parental support.

Nevertheless, Labor promises to increase TEAS, index it to the CPI, and liberalise the means test. The paper also acknowledges the anomalies and injustices of the current administration of TEAS. Who among us does not have a friend or acquaintance refused or delayed in receipt of TEAS because of some minor technical detail? Labor will institute an independent inquiry into the operations of the scheme, and give the Appeals Tribunal discretionary powers to help students in severe hardship. Currently the Review Tribunals can only apply the regulations, even if they are obviously unfair in a particular circumstance.

Labor will increase research funding, particularly through the established bodies such as the ARGC (Australian Research Grants Commission) and the NH&MRC (National Health and Medical Research Council), and increase the number of postgraduate awards. However, there are worrying ind-

ications that much of the funding will be earmarked for research of national interest (whatever that might be) and perhaps concentrated in certain elite institutions to the detriment of many others less favoured.

Labor's 1980 policy is not as innovative and daring as Labor's 1972 policy (when Labor made substantial increases in funding, introduced TEAS, abolished fees, funded schools according to need, and paid special attention to innovation and development in schools). It does not meet AUS' demands, and as students we should continue to pressure the ALP for greater priority for education. But compare this with the Liberals record:

Full TEAS down in real value from 75% to 61% of the poverty line,

- only 14% of students on full TEAS;
- decreases in real education funding;
- from 1978 - 1980, decrease of \$94 million in funding to government schools, increase in funding to private schools of \$89 million; (figures based on federal government education guidelines, taken from 'Lets Develop Education' fact sheet).

The Liberal's policy of upward redistribution of wealth in the education system (take from the poor, give to the rich) must be combatted.

Though Labor's education policies are not a comprehensive answer, students should also consider the fact that Labor will provide other advantages in terms of social security, health and welfare areas, which will affect the studying and living conditions of students.

And finally, Labor is pledged to repeal the invidious ANU amendment act, 1979, whereby the Liberals directly interfered with the running and autonomy of our student organisations.

Stephen Bartos.

WHAT HAVE THE LIBERALS DONE?

....we have given a guarantee that the funding will not fall below its present rate and that there will be a minimum growth of two per cent over the next three years.

Senator Carrick - 16.5.76

We have reinstated the principle of triennial planning in a way designed to preserve budget flexibility while giving education authorities a secure basis on which to plan.

Malcolm Fraser - 1 6.76

I wish to emphasise that the Government has no intention of retracting from its undertaking to support real growth in the education programmes on which the Commissions make recommendations.

Senator Carrick - 4.11.76

On June 3rd 1977 Senator Carrick announced there would not only be no growth for schools but there would be a cut in funds for government schools. These cuts to government

schools were continued in 1978 and 1979.

When the Government talks about improvements to government schools over the last few years we know that the improvements came from State Governments in a few states and came despite the actions of the Federal Government because we know that the Federal Government has shirked its responsibilities to government schools.

The funds taken from government schools in 1978 were not reinstated in 1979. Instead, in 1978, a further cut of \$8.15 million was announced for school building programmes in 1979 and again in 1979 a further cut of \$44 million for school building programmes was announced for 1980. Again funds were taken from innovations programmes and teacher development programmes and again funds for non-government schools were increased.

CRITIQUE OF THE LIBERALS ON EDUCATION

Educational issues should be matters of great concern to all students as these issues intimately affect their lives. It is for this reason that the ANU Liberal Society's poster "Liberals on Education" is of some importance in the discussion of these issues. This poster, which has been put up all over the campus, reads

"Liberals on Education

- . Freely available to all
- . Index T.E.A.S.
- . Merit based Assessment (no assessment diminishes degree value, increasing graduate unemployment)
- . Tertiary entrance on secondary achievement
- . Freedom of political association"

There are, however, serious defects in some of their proposals and these are worthy of critical examination.

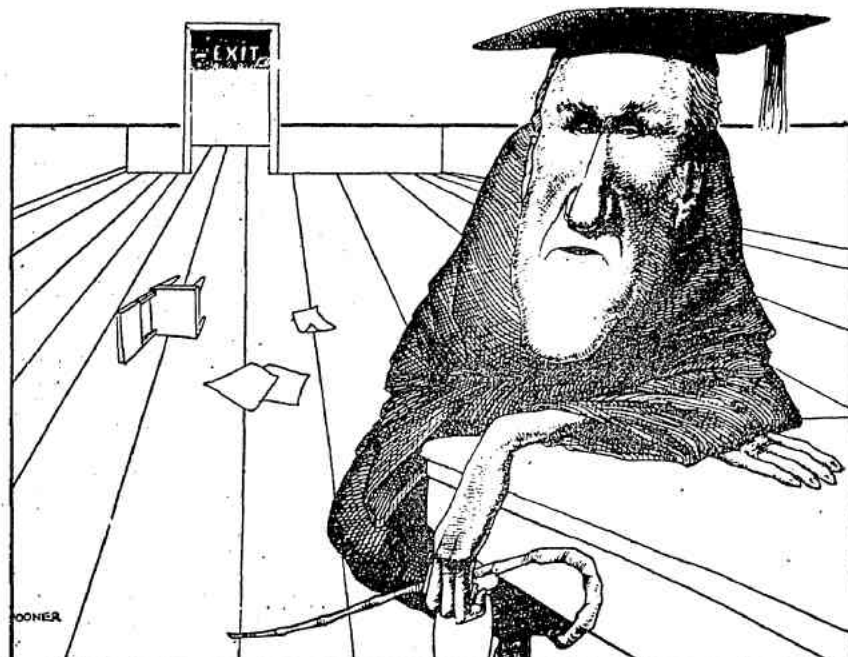
The poster is ambiguous as to what is meant by "freely available" but I presume the Liberals mean in terms of costs, that is no tuition fees.

To adopt this definition and simply look at access in terms of financial costs is too narrow. If we are seriously concerned about "freely available to all" this should also encompass issues such as admission policies, location of education institutions and adequate, welfare-oriented accommodation which are related to access "to all".

In some ways it is amazing (and commendable) that the Liberal Society on this campus are even taking a "no fees" stance in the light of the decision of the Australian Liberal Students' Federation to support the re-introduction of tertiary fees.

Undoubtedly T.E.A.S. should be indexed to ensure that its purchasing power is not eroded by inflation. This measure, alone, does not go far enough, since it ignores the fact that presently T.E.A.S. is \$26 below the Henderson Poverty line and that T.E.A.S. would need to be raised to at least this level to become a satisfactory allowance. In addition the restrictive means test for T.E.A.S. needs to be abolished.

Merit based assessment at first



glance appears to be a reasonable proposition. Actual practice however is the acid test for any proposition. In practice "merit based assessment" is vague and impossible to achieve. It is not possible to quantify a person's educational experience and the present "merit based" system judges students by narrow, arbitrary means in a comparative (and competitive) way. In many instances it is possible to say (with apologies to George Bernard Shaw) "My education was interrupted by my assessment".

Recognising that education cannot be quantified by any methods, there is need to be suspicious of the motives of those who advocate so-called "merit based assessment". In this case the motive is the "value" of the degree, which represents the worst aspect of commodity fetishism over qualifications. The main concerns of students should be education (in a broad sense) and not how much a degree is worth to employers. Those who place an emphasis on this meal-ticket credentialism tend to support the status quo (change "diminishes degree value") and are fundamentally anti-educational in approach.

Increased graduate unemployment is a matter of too few jobs. This lack of jobs is a result of the contractions and changes in the economy because of shifts of capital. To suggest that any form of assessment can increase or reduce graduate unemployment is unfounded and absurd as they are not directly related. There are however limits to what can be done at universities without changes to other aspects of society and educational institutions.

The suggestion that tertiary entrance should be based on secondary school achievement does not sit easily with the general notion of education freely available to all. The criteria of secondary achievement would, by its very nature, exclude certain people and has serious shortcomings.

On pragmatic grounds many mature-aged students are not selected on secondary achievement and they would be excluded by such a policy yet they are amongst the most "successful" and rapidly growing sub-populations on this campus. Education research has revealed that there is a low correlation between secondary achievement (particularly H.S.C.) and tertiary

achievement. These two pragmatic points suggest that secondary achievement would be an inequitable and unreliable criterion for admission on its own.

Despite the abolition of tuition fees the middle class composition (in terms of income of parents) of universities has not dramatically changed. This is because of inequalities at the primary and secondary levels of schooling that operate to produce unequal outcomes. To base tertiary entrance on secondary achievement ignores the need to correct these injustices in the education and social system and the need to open tertiary and further education institutions to the wider community. All of us concerned with education must grapple with these wider problems.

Freedom of political association is very much a Liberal catchcry and it is not necessary to elaborate on discussions raised elsewhere. It is sufficient to say that the Students' Association and other campus organisations have voluntary membership already. It should be noted that this is a different question from the current government/administration attacks on "voluntary" fees.

Posters, on their own, are not a good method of communicating complex ideas (which is why the Students' Association Education Collective publishes leaflets parallel to its posters) and I anticipate that there will be some form of elaboration and perhaps defence of their views by the ANU Liberal Society. Hopefully this will produce some sort of debate. The answers to many of these educational questions are not simple and require a radical (in terms of getting to the roots of the problem) and a critical perspective.

Bill Redpath
(A member of the Students' Association Education Collective)

A.U.S.

AUS - get your facts

The National Union of Australian University students (NUAUS, now called the Australian Union of Students, AUS) was established during the 1930s to represent the interests of university students. Since that time it has undergone many changes and been involved in many controversies. Its political position has fluctuated and many of today's prominent politicians on both the left and the right have previously been involved in A.U.S.

Probably the three greatest upheavals that A.U.S. has experienced have been during the 1950s when there was a secession campaign over the Suez policy held by NUAUS. During the late 60s there was a secession campaign because of a hefty fee increase and of course the 1977-79 unpleasantness which centred around a desire on the part of some members' for a more

democratic constitution.

The greatest change that has affected A.U.S. recently was the decision made at a Special Council in their early seventies that A.U.S. would be an affiliation of all tertiary institutions and not just universities which had been the case until then.

Most A.U.S. policies are decided at Annual or Special Councils, the former being held in February and the latter whenever there is an urgent need for one. Delegations are elected on each campus beforehand, with each campus getting one delegate for each 1,000 students, there is a minimum of two delegates. Campus S.A.'s or S.R.C.'s can attempt to tell delegates how to vote, but this is rarely done effectively.

A.U.S. has tended to the left since the 60's, presumably reflecting the views

of most students. During the mid-seventies Trotskyite and Maoist elements held a lot of power but today moderates, mainly A.L.P. and C.P.A. dominate it, with smaller groups of radicals, Liberals and National Civic Councilites exercising some power. At present both the president and the education Vice-president are A.L.P. members and the Women's Officer is a C.P.A. member.

As well as lobbying the government and organizing campaigns A.U.S. engages in research work and liaises with other bodies like the Teachers' Federation.

Much of its research work is of great significance to students and is of a very high standard.

A.U.S. Committee.



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ANARCHY & AUTHORITY

Denis Nettle.

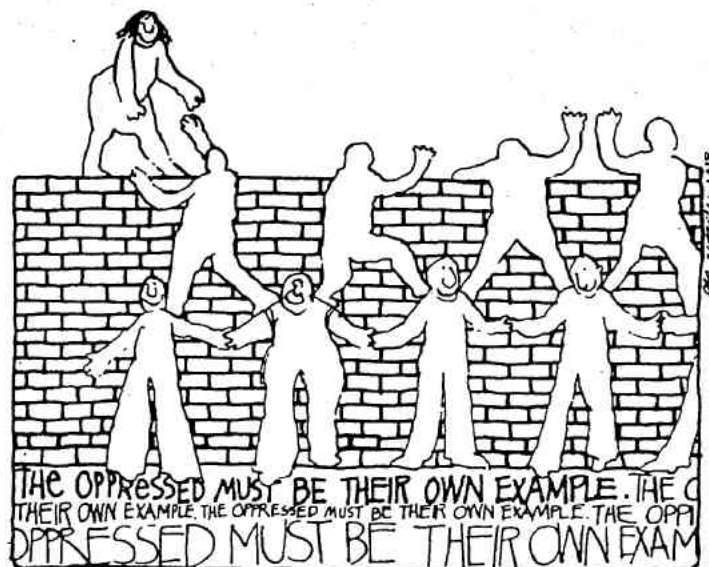
Whether it is Proudhon we are speaking of, or Bakunin, or Prince Peter Kropotkin, all anarchists are united in their rejection of Authority. This is the central theme as well as the central weakness of anarchism, and I take this view not because I am an 'authoritarian socialist', but because anarchism is unable to materialize this 'Authority', which it opposes, in real social terms.

When anarchists speak of Authority, they do not mean any particular authority. They do not mean any specific social and historical authority. They mean authority by what Sebastian Faure called a 'principle' which governs social organizations. They mean what another anarchist, Errico Malatesta, called a 'prejudice' which has perverted peoples' minds.

Authority for this reason is seen in the abstract sense as an idea, as a belief but not as any concrete authority. The anarchist might of course reply that they do see Authority in concrete terms as the State. But to this it must be replied that the anarchists do not see the State in specific social and historical and therefore concrete terms. They do not oppose the capitalist State, but the State as a whole, the State in general, the State as an abstraction above society. This is the whole tenor of both Max Stirner's and Bakunin's attack on the 'sacred' nature of the State.

They do not understand the State as a product of society but as a religious entity above society. Thus, the State for Bakunin is absolutely divided from society. 'The ruling class', he says, 'is completely different and separate from the mass of the governed'. There is an unbridgeable gulf, in his opinion, between the rulers and the people, and this gulf is so wide that he even claims that what he calls the 'instincts' of the rulers are 'diametrically opposite' to those of the ruled.

This does not explain the development of the State. This does not explain how forms of the State differ from each other except as mere changes of name. But these are precisely the sentiments of the prominent anarchist Emma Goldman. In her critique of the Russian Revolution she considers the Bolshevik State to have been exactly the same as the Tsarist State. The only difference in her opinion was that the working class was oppressing the capitalist class rather than the other way round. Bakunin also considered that



what he called Marx's Peoples' State is no different from the Bismarckian aristocratic-monarchic state. Both of these writers destroy the state as a social and historical entity so that they can oppose it as a pure abstraction. But as a pure abstraction the State cannot be overthrown.

Bakunin implicitly admits this when he speaks of Authority as an all pervasive force. This is what Bakunin means when he talks of authority as a condition of existence which penetrates and regulates all our movements thoughts and acts. For the price of treating the State as an abstraction above society and above history is that it dominates society, for a state which exists in this way, not as the manifestation of any particular social form, nor as the expression of the domination of any particular class, represents the domination of society over itself. It must be the case, according to this argument, that the oppression of the State is simply a reflection of 'human nature'. In this way the anarchists arrive at a paradox because in their efforts oppose the State in general, they make the State a general condition of human existence. They refuse to understand the State as an objective development of society, based upon different forms of social relations, therefore the State becomes not a matter of politics or economics but of psychology. The State becomes a principle rooted in peoples' minds. And this is only how one of the most famous anarchists, Proudhon, described the basis of authority

in the desire of people to rule. His solution to the problem of the State, is not for this reason the negation of Authority, even though he sees himself as an opponent of Authority. What will be overthrown by the revolution is in fact the restraint upon Authority because his ambition as well as that of Bakunin is that every individual should be an authority unto themselves. In this way, when we consider the fact that despite his abstract consideration of the State, Proudhon does not live in an abstract society, we find that in practice he was merely a bourgeois apologist who was trying to revive the illusions of liberalism.

Because authority is given as a 'natural law' inside peoples' heads, it is impossible for the anarchists to overcome authority. Even those anarchists like Goldman who wished to overthrow authority could only operate at the level of setting up New Values against New Values. It is of ultimate importance for anarchists to change peoples' ideas rather than to change the social conditions which produce the wrong ideas people have about society. These are the ideas which we need, ideas which allow people to change the social conditions which fetter them, rather than ideas which only speak to the individual psychology and therefore are unable to liberate the individual from the prison of their own psychological cloud-world of abstractions. On the one hand the anarchists want to liber-

ate individuals from the oppression of authority. On the other hand they believe that it is only individuals which can be liberated. Thus, within anarchism there has always been a dilemma as far as social action is concerned, because insofar as anarchists can attain to any influence within society, they attain a social authority, which as individuals they abhor, because they cannot see how social authority can be anything but despotic power over other individuals. As Nicolas Walter explains, the anarchists cannot take social action to change society without ceasing to be anarchists, and this is why many anarchists have fallen into forms of active apathy such as nihilism and bohemianism. As a result the anarchists like Thoreau or Tolstoy who saw social action in terms of resistance to authority and no more, are typical of most anarchists who feel that if they attempted to set up a political organization they might find themselves in a position of power, which for them is to be no better than the authorities which they oppose. Even the seemingly most socialistic development of anarchism, anarcho-syndicalism, was frankly apolitical. One of its leaders, Pierre Monatte, claimed that it represented 'the divorce between the organized working class and politics'.

Without a doubt anarchism speaks to the persecution which individuals experience in bourgeois society; the atomisation they suffer; the sense they feel of an overwhelming technocratic machine which cannot be overthrown. Anarchism can make people aware of this oppression but at the grave risk of so internalising that oppression within an individual's own 'attitudes' that it becomes impossible to overthrow as a concrete social form. Anarchism therefore, cannot bring about a solution to the problems which it criticises, a) because of its abstraction of social forms such as the state to psychological entities, b) because the resulting emphasis on individual action will hardly put a dent in the present form of society. As various movements of resistance to authority anarchism can be of real value, but the point is to overthrow a particular authority, the authority of capitalist society, and this requires a more radical class perspective of society, and and thorough class action.

ANU WORK RESOURCE CENTRE

The Work Resources Centre (WRC), began in January 1980, and is based on the belief that while governments will continue to have a major responsibility for the overall level and distribution of employment, there are no political solutions in sight for the volume and nature of unemployment which now confronts us. There is accordingly a vital role for community groups and organizations of every sort in giving support to unemployed people and their families, and in joining the search for new and more equitable ways of creating and distributing opportunities for paid employment in our society. More particularly, there are ways in which the 93% of the workforce who do still have jobs can act in support of measures to increase employment levels and to ameliorate the situation of unemployed people. Two

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other universities, Flinders and Adelaide have already established unemployment projects.

The problem

8,810 people were unemployed in A.C.T. in January 1980 (8.3% of the workforce); the national total at the time was 380,900 (6.8% of the workforce). It is now widely agreed that the total of 'hidden' unemployed and under-employed people is of the same order as this figure. Although the largest proportion of A.C.T. unemployed are youth, more than a third of the total are adult males. There are approximately 30 registered unemployed people for each job vacancy, and the period of time being spent unemployed has increased steadily since 1975. Unemployment benefits are for every category of unemployed at

least \$20.00 below the poverty line. And so the facts go on The enormous burden of social and psychological stress which lies behind these figures is only really known by the unemployed and their families, and some of those working with them. Families not yet affected wait anxiously for jobs to appear before their children leave school, and those in work feel less secure for the future.

What is being done?

A growing number of non-government organizations are becoming active in relation to unemployment - both by exerting influence on governments and by working directly with the unemployed. The Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace has researched and doc-

continued on page 15

**cakes
against
sexism
stall**

**UNION
COURT**

**WED. 13TH
AUGUST**

justified homicide?

In March 1976, Violet Roberts and Bruce, her 17 year old son, were convicted in the Newcastle Supreme Court of the murder of Eric Roberts. Violet was given a life sentence.

In January 1980, Violet appealed to the Minister for Corrective Services, Mr Haig, to be released.

I, Violet Roberts, wish to make application for release on licence. On March 15 1976, I was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of my husband Eric Roberts While I certainly do not think there is a good reason to kill *anyone*, when one suffers so much as my husband caused me to, the savage beatings, the mental torture and sexual miseries . . . one lives in constant fear of him. My husband was a brutal alcoholic . . . during those last twelve months, I was seldom without black eyes, bruises. . . . In addition to all the other troubles, I lost a dear son, David, just 21, of leukemia . . . I was distraught, depressed, so very tired that night, I had not had a good night's sleep for months as every night he kept me awake with his insatiable sexual demands - very little of my husband's behaviour was mentioned in court.

The appeal was rejected.

Again in May 1980 - after Channel 9's Sixty Minutes presented a segment called 'Justifiable Homicide' on the Roberts' case which resulted in an overwhelming public response in favour of their release - Bruce and Violet's application was refused. This decision was taken before a parole officer had completed reports on the case and without speaking to their lawyers, who had requested an interview before any decision was made.

On Friday 24th August 60 demonstrators carrying a 12,000 signature petition calling for the release of Violet and Bruce Roberts, were forcibly removed by police as they tried to paste the petition to the windows of Parliament House in Sydney. They refused to leave, and wanted to see the Minister

for Corrective Services, but were unsuccessful.

Violet Roberts and her six children lived a life of almost unbelievable misery and suffering because of her husband's violence.

In her own words . . .

'My husband was a brutal alcoholic At least once a week he would beat me, punching me with a closed fist in the face and body I can remember Eric hitting Bruce when he was five months old because he was crying. It made his mouth bleed. The children were all terrified of him because of his brutality. I lived in fear, fear of what had happened in the past and what might happen in the future'

Two months before Eric Roberts' death Violet's son David 21, died of leukemia; she was in shock and twice tried to take her own life. Bruce believed that if his father did not actually kill her, she would kill herself.

'I used to sit in my room and listen to her scream'.

For Violet and Bruce Roberts the tragic nightmare of their life with Eric Roberts had finally ended. Now a different nightmare, one of police, courts and prison was to begin. Bruce rang the police on the night of the killing. As soon as the police arrived they separated Violet and Bruce and later that night they were taken to Taree Police Station where they both made signed records of interviews and were charged with murder. After four months waiting in prison, Violet and Bruce were put on trial before a judge and jury. Very little of the brutal story came out in the trial. The Roberts only saw their lawyers shortly before the trial. Violet did tell her lawyers of several witnesses who could give evidence of the brutality she had



suffered but to her surprise these people were not called.

Violet describes her feelings:
'It is like getting thrown into the lion's den with no defence at all. They have all the defence, they have the learned people who have been through these things many times . . . there's not a thing you can do. I was sitting in the dock so I couldn't speak to my lawyers. . . .'

Violet and Bruce Roberts should not have been convicted of murder.

The fact is, they remain in gaol. If you want to join the Violet and Bruce Roberts Release Campaign this is what you can do:

1. Obtain a petition from the Release Violet & Bruce Roberts Campaign C/- Liverpool Women's Health Centre, Box 65, Liverpool. Ask your friends workmates and neighbours to fill it in and return it to the Centre.

A member of Parliament will present it in Parliament.

2. Write to the Premier, Mr Wran, and the Minister for Corrective Services, Mr Haig demanding the immediate release of Violet and Bruce Roberts.

3. Arrange for the reprinting of the campaign pamphlet in newspapers, magazines or rewrite and print your own version and hand it out. For copies of the pamphlet and donation for printing if you can afford them, send to Liverpool Women's Health Centre, Box 65, Liverpool.

report on rape in the a.c.t.



Two members of the House of Assembly, Mrs. Elizabeth Grant and Ms Maurene Horder, attended a conference on rape law reform in Hobart during May. Subsequent to this the two have compiled a report which embodies suggestions for legal changes in the ACT in relation to sexually orientated offences.

The Hobart Conference had been arranged under the auspices of the Tasmanian Law Reform Commission, the Australian Institute of Criminology and the Law Faculty of the University of Tasmania. Representatives from all over Australia attended the Conference, including educators, barristers, judges, academics, police, government agency representatives and delegates from community groups and political parties.

The report compiled by Ms Horder and Mrs Grant was presented to the Assembly at the meeting on July 8, but the debate had not finished when the meeting was adjourned. The debate was continued at the next meeting on 28 July.

A number of significant and possibly far reaching suggestions were put forward for the members information. These included the suggestion that immunity for

husbands from prosecution for rape within marriage, be dropped; that the assumption that boys under the age of 14 are biologically incapable of intercourse is unsound and socially naive, thus immunity for them should also be dropped; males and females should be equally protected and equally liable in any future legislation dealing with sexual offences; and that a graduated scale of offences be established.

Some of the other proposals are in line with continuing suggestions that the laws of evidence be upgraded so that the victim is protected from legal questioning on her previous sexual behaviour and other matters which the defence may try to use as evidence of an unsavoury nature.

The report was passed, largely unaltered, despite attempts by Bev Cairns to hold it up. Ms Cairns also questioned the integrity of the Rape Crisis Centre, and their withholding of crude statistics of sexual offences. However, such statistics would be useful in obtaining a better picture of the problem of sexual offences in the ACT.

Official figures from the 1977-78 and 1978-79 ACT Police Annual Report list the following numbers

of offences that were reported to or known to the police:

	77-78	78-79
Rape	10	6
Indecent Assault		
-against women	26	33
-against men	1	8
Indecent exposure	98	74
Carnal Knowledge	1	2
Buggery	2	2
	138	125

The number of cases which led to convictions for the same period were:
1977-78 - 5
1978-79 - 6

The report states: "even if the statistics did represent the state of the problem, which they do not, they cannot express the essence of the crime."

"It is one of the most frustrating complex and emotional social issues which governments are called to legislate on. It is for this reason that law reform has been so slow. Rape cases invariably end up with victims feeling that they are the accused. It is therefore not surprising that many crimes of rape go unreported because of fear of the proceedings and the stigma attached to the victim."

NOONKANBAH - the fight goes on

TELEGRAM TO SENATOR CHANEY,
MINISTER FOR ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS.

The members of the Aboriginal Support Group protest strongly against you and your department's lack of action against C.R.A. and Ashton to prevent John Toby, George Dixon, three other traditional owners and a person with no authority, mistakenly identified as Patsy Hall, from signing the so-called agreement relating to mining and exploration at Argyle diamond prospect in the Kimberleys, West Australia

The Australian Institute of Aboriginal

Studies found that there were at least fifty traditional owners with interests in the area, and particularly in the Barramundi dreaming sacred sites

Over forty of these Aboriginal people have not been consulted in any way. They have been denied their rights to say what happens to their land by the hasty and improper actions of C.R.S. Six people were flown to Perth by jet with no notice and with no independent legal representation. On the final day legal representation from one firm was paid for by C.R.A. In all the negotiations took less than one week. The group with legal interests in the land, the Woollah people who own the pastoral lease, Dunham River Station have declared the agreement invalid. John Toby's family group have no legal interests in the land, merely verbal permission to use it. The Turkey Creek Warmun community who have traditional interests in the area have similarly declared the agreement invalid and will not be bound by it.

While you have been in the area of this further travesty of Aboriginal rights, at Kununurra, opening another office of your Department, ostensibly to pursue the responsibilities of the Commonwealth in Aboriginal affairs, your department has totally reneged on its duty. Your Department offered the Glenhill family group no advice. Why has it sat back while they signed an improper agreement, which if effective will cause serious social and economic problems for Aboriginal people throughout the area. Your Department has a responsibility to amend the situation. We demand an inquiry by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs into the agreement and a moratorium on all exploration and mining at the Argyle prospect by CRA and Ashton until Aboriginal rights are verified and protected.

Marcia Langton for the
Aboriginal Support Group
ANU Students' Assn.

(Sent Friday 1st August 1980)



school set up

Noonkanbah station is well-known to most Woroni readers as the centre of a dispute involving commercial interests, the West Australian Government and local Aboriginal people over land rights.

Eirlys Richards and Joyce Hudson, members of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, last year were asked by the chairman of the Noonkanbah School Community Board, Ginger, to assist with the introduction of the local language, Walmatjari, into the school curriculum.

Aboriginal parents in the community were concerned that, by learning only English in school, children were being alienated from their traditional ways. Some cultural subjects were introduced, and this involved the need to use Walmatjari.

Eirlys and Joyce have lived amongst the Walmatjari since 1967 and are fluent in the language. They have a home at Fitzroy Crossing, where they do linguistic and translation work.

During their time they have seen the attitude of the Walmatjari

to their own language change, from considering it inferior to English to a language of which they are proud. Walmatjari, the language of normal conversation for most, is used during church services by the church elders at Fitzroy Crossing who can now read and write in it. There is also available a small library of Walmatjari books. It is, however, one of five languages spoken at Fitzroy - the Bunaba, for example, are also vehemently proud of their language.

Social and economic changes have taken place also, a major one being that some of the Walmatjari people hold the lease and run Noonkanbah station themselves. Before they had worked only as domestic helps and stockmen to a white boss.

Until recently children had to board in Fitzroy Crossing in order to attend school. They now have a school in an old woolshed at the station, controlled by the Noonkanbah people themselves. They employ two non-Aboriginal teachers and several Aboriginal trainees.

- Colleen Ison.

MEETING OF THE ABORIGINAL SUPPORT GROUP

WEDNESDAY, 6th AUGUST, 1980
6.30 pm - 8.30pm
MUSIC ROOM, UNION BUILDING,
A.N.U.

We have received a request from the Kimberley Land Council to take action on the C.R.A. agreement with the family at Glenhill, which is a denial of rights to the 40 or more other traditional owners involved with that land and the sacred sites on it.

We need assistance from as many people as possible to take the required action. Please attend the meeting.

As well, another meeting will be held at Noonkanbah to resist oil drilling on the 9th and 10th of August. It is important that we give our support to further resistance.

Authorised by Marcia Langton for the
Aboriginal Support Group, A.N.U.

HUNTER VALLEY BLACK CO-OP

At a time in Australian history when the community is aware of the gross injustice done to Aborigines in the past and is supporting efforts to improve the present situation, the Aborigines in the Hunter Valley and Northern Coast area have been told that the Federal Government grants to the running of the Aboriginal Cooperative, (The Awabakal Cooperative), will be substantially reduced.

The story behind the cut-backs is outlined by members of the cooperative below. It is quite clear how meagre an effort to promote Aboriginal advancement can be made on \$13,000. The cooperative provides assistance to 2,500 Aborigines over a wide area. And their needs are getting greater. \$13,000 can do little more than finance one person, one office and one phone. Surely such a small grant is an insult from the rest of the community to the Aborigines.

At a Department of Aboriginal Affairs Area Consultation Conference held at Port Macquarie on 4 March 1980, the Awabakal Aboriginal Co-op was informed that it would receive a grant of \$13,000 for 1980-81 financial year to carry out its Cultural-social

Welfare program. This will provide for the employment of one person whose responsibility it will be to liaise with agencies involved in Aboriginal Affairs, e.g. Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Youth and Community Services, Housing Commission and various welfare agencies, in order to help most the welfare needs of some 2,500 Aborigines in the Co-op's area. Further, the person must co-ordinate the various social and cultural programs presently conducted by the Co-op, i.e. Awabakal Language and Culture Course, Cultural excursions and camps, Awabakal Sporting Teams and social gatherings such as National Aboriginal Week celebrations.

Funding has to be increased. The Co-op's five year plan of development, which includes the setting up of a permanent Cultural Camp, a Cultural Centre, a Medical Service, a Pre-school and an Aboriginal Housing Company, is severely restricted because of the lack of Department of Aboriginal Affairs funding in this area. At best this funding can only be seen as an assurance by the D.A.A. that there will be no self-determination in this area and that it is still pursuing a pol-

icy of assimilation - a policy designed to get rid of the "Black problem" by getting rid of the "Blacks".

The following table illustrates the lack of funding and encouragement given to the Awabakal Co-op areas:

1.1.76 to 30.6.76	\$10,000	1 employee
1.7.76 to 30.6.77	20,000	2 employees
1.7.77 to 30.6.78	8,000	1 employee
1.7.78 to 30.6.79	12,000	1 employee
1.7.79 to 30.6.80	16,000	1 employee
1.7.80 to 30.6.81	13,000	(proposed)

The fact that the funding has been "up and down" has restricted any planning beyond 12 months and has meant that even a simple programme of employing two workers (a field officer and a secretary) could not be maintained.

Following widespread criticism of the method of D.A.A. funding in the Northern Area D.A.A. Region (Newcastle to Lismore) in 1978, the D.A.A. set up a Finance Committee of nine Aborigines elected by the communities represented. This committee met in September 1979 to help allocate the region's funds for 1980-81. It was heralded as a step towards "Self-management". After sitting for 26 hours over two days (without payment) the

Committee "came-up" with a program which even at that stage had been altered by the D.A.A. officials. However, it finally included an allocation of \$46,000 for the Awabakal Newcastle Aboriginal Co-op.

The day of reckoning came on 4 March 1980 when the Department of Aboriginal Affairs announced the final program, as amended by itself without any consultation with the Aboriginal Communities - so much for self-determination. Even though the Aboriginal Finance Committee had agreed to the \$46,000 grant for Awabakal, the D.A.A. showed its complete disregard for Aboriginal opinion and slashed the figure from \$46,000 to \$13,000.

It is obvious D.A.A. don't want Aboriginal groups to undertake any actions regarding the wider issues of Aboriginal Advancement e.g. Land Rights or a Bill of Rights or an Aboriginal Treaty.

- Hunter Valley A.W.D.
Newsletter.

SEED LEGISLATION ;

Monopolies on food

NEW LAWS AIM FOR VEGIE SEED CONTROL

Legislation to come before Federal Parliament probably at the next sitting in August, could have profound implications for all organic vegetable growers if overseas experiences are any guide.

Both the U.K. and the U.S.A. have passed legislation governing the patenting of any different unique varieties of seeds, typically hybrid varieties.

The legislation seeks to protect companies and individuals who have developed new seed types, from others copying or making profit from the inventors development efforts. The concept seems harmless enough, however the practical consequences of the new law are disturbing.

Large, multi-national chemical companies and oil companies have bought out all the small seed businesses throughout America, England and Europe so as to gain control of the supply and distribution of seeds.

They have phased out the long established, hardy disease-resistant varieties of vegetable seeds and replaced them with hybrid strains. They are packaged under many brand names but are all the same seed.

The hybrids marketed are bred to be prone to disease and to require large applications of chemical fertilisers, both of which are supplied happily by the chemical companies.

For example, 20 per cent of the entire maize and corn crop in the U.S.A. failed recently, due to attack from a new variety of disease. Some areas lost 100 per cent of the crop. Before, a vast variety of corn seed was available. Now as a direct result of the legislation, open pollinated varieties have disappeared and only two or three hybrid strains are grown commercially.

The same is happening with other vegetable and grain seed. A new hybrid tomato variety grown in the U.S.A. now, needs to be sprayed or it will not germinate. Green, very hard, flavourless tomatoes are produced which will not ripen unless gassed and growers are encouraged to buy the gas when they buy their seed. Guess who makes the gas? The seed and chemical companies!

The next step is for a standard catalogue of permissible seed to be issued and it then becomes illegal to grow any seed not on the standard catalogue, thereby preventing any alternative type seed bank or business from continuing to market non-hybrid disease resistant seed. This is not theory or speculation, this is now law throughout Europe and according to one M.P. is the way things will go here in Australia.

At the present time, legislation is before Parliament to introduce the same laws in Australia and all political parties are in favour of adopting these new laws. This startling news was broadcast over ABC Radio on a two hour programme a couple of months ago. Apart from this, it has received very little publicity.

If enough people oppose the new legislation, maybe it will be delayed or be dropped, especially if it's near election time. The time to act is now before it's passed and becomes law. The new legislation is termed Plant Breeders' Rights.

There is one way YOU, an individual, can help. Write to your Federal Member and say:

You want more information about the Plant Breeders' Rights Legislation and You want him to stand up in Parliament and tell other members that people in his electorate want/demand that this legislation be delayed for at least six months until public debate and consideration can be given to the legislation. As your elected representative, it's his job and duty to make *your* wishes known. Further, he *must* reply to personal letters.

This step is very important and requires a little effort. You must do something. Don't leave it to 'them' to do it.

TASSIE GROUP TO FIGHT SEED LAWS

The Self Reliance Seed Company Pty Ltd. was recently formed by people involved in organic farming in Australia's island state.

The company has been formed with these objectives:

To fight the impending legislation concerning plant breeders' rights.

To obtain, process and sell seed of known origin to people who have donated or lent money to the company.

To aid preservation of plant resources and diversity and distribute these at reduced or free rates to the disadvantaged.

The company was founded and is privately owned by: Jim Bassett, farmer of Cadler, Tas.; Bill Mollison, permaculture consultant, of Tagari, Tas.; John Noble, Accountant of Burnie, Tas. (organic grower); Simon Fell, permaculturalist of Tagari, Tas; Geoff Heazlewood, farmer of Latrobe, Tas; Anne Heazlewood, Author, of Latrobe Tas.

"The company will lobby and inform the public about the implications behind the legislation being considered by Federal Parliament re plant breeders' rights," said company spokesperson Simon Fell.

"Briefly, this legislation patents seeds to the person who has produced that seed but overseas experience has proven:

1. That immediately following the implementation of plant breeders' rights legislation, multi-national chemical companies take over the existing seed nurseries.

2. The multi-national companies tend to produce seed similar to each other, so that some natural chromosomes and thus resistance to certain diseases, is bred out of the seed. The chemical companies thus try to sell a "package" deal — the seed and the chemical to combat its known susceptibility to disease.



"The Green Revolution" ... crops dependent on imported chemicals ... available at a cost!

continued from page 12

umented the problem, and the Uniting Church has begun to organize parish support for the unemployed. The Council for Social Services, the Brotherhood of St. Lawrence, the Salvation Army, and other voluntary associations have begun to focus attention and resources on the problem. A number of trade unions have begun to formulate policies on the maintenance of employment in the face of technological change.

In Canberra, Jobless Action is the major unemployed peoples' organization, and it runs a number of different projects, including the publication of 'Hard Times'. Jobless Action workers were responsible for the Ainslie Village Project, which now provides low cost accommodation and work opportunities for unemployed people. There are Community Youth projects in Woden and Belconnen, and 'The Foundry' in Braddon. ASCENT (Association of Christian Enterprises) runs a workshop in Fyshwick and has a shop in Scullin. All projects of this sort need the contribution of time, talent, and money.

More specifically the WRC will develop the following activities:

- * DOCUMENTATION (establishment of a multi-media resource centre)
- * EDUCATION (conferences, seminars, teach-ins, etc.)
- * RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION (especially of the kind required in preparation of submissions for funds, or developing new projects)
- * ADVISORY AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES (a centre providing advice, information, and assistance to community groups, researchers, etc.)

A letter has been sent to all A.N.U. staff asking for their regular support, and a payroll deduction system has been set up.

A meeting is being held in the Coombs Lecture Theatre this Wednesday (6th August) at 12.30 pm to discuss the immediate priorities of the centre.

Reprinted from Sunshine News, February 28, 1980.

UNION BOARD



ANITA KEOGH

I was elected to the Union Board in the by-election earlier this year and am still learning about the actual running and functions of the Union — things are a lot more complex than one assumes! However, with each meeting, the situation becomes clearer and much more interesting — less confusing.

My original decision to run for a position on the Board came from a concern at the obvious lack of student representation therein. Of the Board members who are elected directly by union members, only seven of ten available positions are currently occupied by actual real live students. AND . . . there's worse!! Of these entire 10, there are at present only two females.

This really isn't good enough is it? I think we students should have much greater control of those areas which affect our lives in so many respects, like the Refectory and Bar(s). Especially prices —

Such matters are very relevant to our lives, and we should be addressing ourselves to these issues. By electing students to Board positions I believe we will be able to make changes for the better.

I am a first year Arts student here at ANU and feel that by being elected again I will continue to be an adequate representative for you. Hopefully, this can also mean greater changes for the Union besides "renovations" such as sliding doors which allow long draughts of cold air inside at inappropriate times!



ALISON DUNCAN-JONES (Deej)

I am a first year impoverished part-time student. I feel that it's important to become involved in student concerns. It is unsatisfactory that only eight positions on the Union Board are currently held by student members. The Union is essentially for our use and we should have our voices heard in decisions on its running maintenance, policy, prices and activities. For how many of these decisions (such as the "charming" and expensive "renovations") are actually wanted and needed by us? Reductions in costs of services to students is surely more important?

I will be pushing views on left and feminist lines, and feel that I am approachable as person, and thus capable of expressing the student views (your views) about decisions to be made by the Board.



BRONWEN TURNER

The major problems I see with the Union Board is that students are unaware or unimpressed with the work done without general consultation. The renovations to the bar was a decision made by Union Board and many complaints have ensued. If elected I would hope to take problems and decisions back to friends and fellow students to seek opinions.

This year I have worked with S.A Education Collective and accommodation campaign. I am English 1B rep on department committee and am a first year Arts student.

PETER CARDWELL

Research student History Department 1980. Member Union Board of Management 1978-9. President Students' Association 1978.

This year we have heard a lot of talk about student control of student affairs, which is a principle I firmly believe in and one which must extend to the Union. The Union exists for students, indeed every student pays a quite substantial fee to join at the beginning of each year. The question is: how much say do we as members actually have in the running of the place? I would suggest that we do not have enough.

I am standing for the Union Board because I believe that both it and the management whom we pay to run the place, should be more accountable to the membership. It is about time some people accepted that the Union is basically a non-profit making organisation which exists for its members and that more money should be channelled into improving and providing cheaper services rather than, for example, expensive and unnecessary renovations to the Union Bar.



IAN NOLAN

Member, Planning Committee and Board 1978/79. Chair, Board, Exec. Committee (ex-officio), Finance Committee, Planning Committee, Constitutional Review Committee and Ball Committee 1979/80. I feel that the experience I have gained whilst Chair should not be lost to the Board; I also believe that my ability to represent members' interests has been proved.

POLLING TIMES 1980

Monday, Aug 11 to Thurs, Aug 14, 11am-6.30pm, Union Foyer.	6.30pm, Foyer, John XXIII College.
Mon, Aug 11, 5.45pm-6.30pm in Foyer, Burton & Garra Halls.	Wednesday, Aug 13, 5.45pm-6.30pm Foyer, Bruce Hall; 8.45am-10.45pm, Foyer of Law School.
Tues, Aug 12, 5.45pm-	



MATTHEW STOREY

If elected to the Union Board, I would encourage greater participation by rank and file union members in the running of the Union.

This would result in making the union more accountable to its members thus stopping further useless extravagance such as the recent 'renovations' and bringing back more real services such as more frequent band nights, (and not just Canberra 'punks'). It would appear that the present Board's priorities are in the wrong order, they are more interested in capital developments, (to what they see as 'their' building), paid for by high prices, than in providing services to union members. Although not at this university for long I have become well acquainted with the Union and am easily found in the Union Bar. I am also active in student politics through the S.A. (being on the S.A. Education Committee) I would also press for greater worker participation in the running of the union.



MATTHEW COX

is a first year refugee in and around the Law and Asian Studies faculties

The Union has seen costly renovations this year and the gain for members has been minimal. It's fairly obvious that the present board of management is engaging in a P.R. beautification job for the sake of non-members but using members' finances. Overheads such as these have caused higher prices for members, in the bar, refectory and the door on big band nights.

This is OUR union, stop the Rip-offs.



MALCOLM JACKSON

III yr Arts. Board member since 1979, Member Finance Committee, Executive Committee and Planning Committee.

I have enough experience on the Board to know that it can't always do everything that everyone wants it to, consequently I'm not offering any miracles that I know won't eventuate. I am promising to continue consulting union members and voting in the way which I think is most fair. By being reasonable and conciliatory the Union can come close to pleasing most groups. I have a special interest in ensuring that the bar is quiet and peaceful at least some of the time so that it can be enjoyed by all people, especially mature age students for whom we aren't providing enough services at the moment. I also think the Bar should have draught Guinness.



CHRIS WARREN

I'm faster than a speeding senator; I'm more powerful than a leaflet; I'm able to leap tall stories in a single bound; and I'm fighting for truth! justice! and the ANU way!

In addition I want to bring public figures onto campus to give public lectures, I want more meetings rooms for clubs and societies, because I don't think our Union should have such a strong beer and bands character, plus I think that the chairperson of the Union should be a student and get no more money than the ANUSA president.



PHILIP ELIASON

Political Science IV student Bush Week Director 1979 Member University Council 78-79 Sociology Departmental Committee (member) 1978

ELECTIONS 1980



STEVE WRIGHT
Academic Standing: Bachelor of Economics degree completed '77.
Relevant Past Extra-Curricular Activities: 1978 - elected member of the Union Board of Management. 1979 - elected member of the Union Board of Management. During this period I have also served on various sub-committees of the Board.

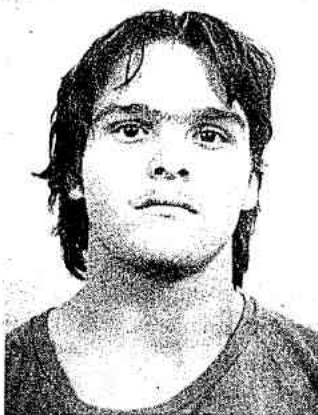
Comment: My belief is that the Union exists for the major purpose of providing amenities and services, of a social and practical nature, to its members. These include, among others, meetings rooms, bar and food facilities, the Union shop, various forms of activities and entertainment that are arranged from time to time.

As I see it the primary function of the Board is to aid in decision making processes (such as, how members' money is to be spent) Also the Board should as far as possible, albeit under changing circumstances, remain apolitical. Decisions should be made in an objective manner, weighing up the 'pros' and 'cons' of individual issues.

The function of an elected Board member is to ensure that he/she acts in a representative manner in this decision-making process to ensure, as far as is possible, that the opinion of members is always recognised.

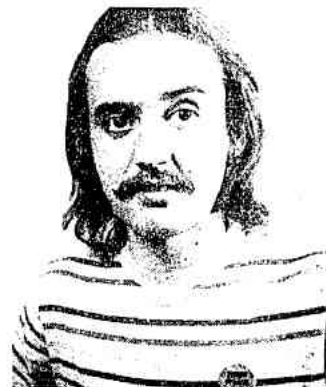
GREG CARMAN

Age: venerable.
Academic: ANU graduate in Arts and in Law. Six-and-a-half years full time student on ANU campus. Experience: Past Chairman of the Planning Committee. Past Chairman of Debates. President ANU-SIMS. Life member of Union. Past or present executive member of Debating Society. Nutrition Society (the Food Co-op).
Political Affiliations: None
Ideological Position: So middle-of-the-road he deserves to be run down by a bus.



CARL YOUNG

I am a second year Economics/Law student living at Burton Hall. This is my first attempt for election. I have no strict political leanings, but I do feel that the beer (and alcohol), as well as the coffee pricing policy should be re-examined.



JEFFREY FUROLO

This year has seen a lot happen to the students' Union, most importantly the expenditure of vast sums of money on alterations to the Union building that amount to nothing better than a face-lift, the financial burden of which is to be carried by already overburdened students, who would benefit much more from improved food facilities, for instance.

If elected, I will press for:

- a review of the refectory operations with the aim of providing a variety of improved food cheaply so that members don't go hungry, scared off eating, which many must do because of excessive prices;
- improved night-time facilities. People operating the bridge canteen are run off their feet, juggling with a system which is inadequate to provide a satisfactory service;
- closer links between the Union and the Students' Association, who are more intimate with the real needs of students.

In general, I want to see a change of emphasis away from the Union as a financial concern and toward it as being a service for members. I do not think this is a wild Utopian dream, but a realistic and very much needed change in the way things are run. I will always be available to members to hear your opinions. You'll probably find me in the bar.



DAVE TURNER

I was a student at the A.N.U. between 73 - 77 and graduated with a B.A. Following a course at Salisbury C.A.E. in 78-79 graduated with a Grad. Dip. in Recreation and is currently employed as Union Activities Officer. Standing because I believe that I have some perspectives on the problems of the Union in a declining University and an inflationary situation. In particular I believe that the Union needs to become a more active member of the University community; in particular acting in a more supportive and co-operative role to and with a variety of University organisations. With universities under threat only an increasingly realistic view by the Union of the whole picture can guarantee adequate services to members



ASHLEY TAYLOR

Have served on the Board for this term and am currently on the Executive and the planning committee. Have worked in the Mail Room for ten years.



BOB QUIGGIN

For the last four months as a member of the Union Board I have had two priorities:
(1) to have the Union run solely for the benefit and welfare of the members without regard to political ideology.
(2) to encourage members to come forward and suggest ways in which they feel the Union could be improved.
One result of this policy is the introduction of 20c video games into the bar. Vote for me and give yourself a voice on the Board.



GARY HUMPHRIES

My chief concern as a candidate for the Union Board is the "value-for-money" consideration re the \$60 annual membership fee of the Union. I, like many students, wonder where it all goes, and it would be a priority of mine to press the Union management into greater efficiency awareness.



MICHAEL NORBURY

I will endeavour to give students a better value than at present for their \$65.00 Union Fee. I believe that the Union is overstaffed and over-capitalized, a situation which needs correction.

Vacancies for casual employment should be filled by the Student Employment Office, not the grapevine, as at present.

PETER WISHART

During 1980 I started a postgraduate course within the department of Computer Science, SGS. Prior to that I studied at the University of Adelaide. I am currently a member of the Committee of Management of the A.N.U. Film Group. I feel that the facilities provided by the Union to its members are poor in comparison with many other universities, and something must be done to expand and upgrade these facilities.

DOMINIC WHITEHOUSE

Arts/Law student since the beginning of 1978. Would like to see greater accountability of the Union Board of Management to all those students who, whether they like it or not, pay approximately 60 dollars per year to an organization whose food and drink prices are not significantly lower than elsewhere. Finds that the atmosphere of the bar and refectory is far from exciting, and seeks active participation in expanding the role of the Union as a centre of student interests. Has worked in various organizational capacities both at ANU and before coming here.



NIA STAVROPOULOS

1. Bachelor of Arts Student, involved in your group affairs. 1977 ex-President Greek Youth of Canberra. 1978 Secretary Greek Youth of Canberra. 1979 - Member of the Political Science Dept. Committee.
I believe that the main purpose of the Union is to promote benefits for the student population on campus, firstly without involving political beliefs, as they have no place on the Union Board and secondly to encourage wider participation by the student body in suggesting more efficient running and worthwhile decision-making in the Union.

ETHNIC TELEVISION- the promise that

A key element in the present government's media policy is the establishment of a permanent ethnic television service in October of this year. The service due to be 'on air' in Sydney and Melbourne has run into significant criticism and delays. The most serious setback to the scheme was the defeat of in the Senate of the legislation needed to set up the service. In June, on the last but one day of the Parliamentary session the legislation to create the Independent and Multicultural Broadcasting Commission was referred to the Senate Standing Committee on Education and the Arts.

Although the legislation had passed through the House of Representatives with hearty endorsement of the Minister, Tony Staley's empty rhetoric about multicultural broadcasting, Government backbenchers in the upper house were less enthusiastic. Four crossed the floor to vote with the opposition on the motion which referred the legislation to the Senate Standing Committee. The motion had been moved by Senator Michael Townley, a Tasmanian Liberal and it was a move which can hardly have endeared him to the Prime Minister.

For Fraser the vote represented a personal rebuff, for ethnic television has been very much his own pet project. He made the initial promise to set up the service in his 1977 election speech for the 1977 Federal campaign. As such it was seen as more than an off the cuff election promise designed to win favour with ethnic voters. It was a promise which was quickly

snatched by the Labor party who believed that it was an empty promise which had low priority in Liberal policies.

In that the opposition was wrong for the Prime Minister had a firm commitment to provide a specialized television service for those in the Australian community of 'non-British' origin. To the Prime Minister, provision of the service was the key to securing the volatile ethnic vote for the Liberal Party and ensuring that the large ethnic communities did not back the ALP, as they had done in 1972. Fraser in his complete understanding of the political importance of the media saw the scheme as one which could ingratiate the Liberal Party with ethnic voters and more importantly provide a ready propaganda channel for the government of the day.

Detailed discussion about an ethnic television service began in early 1977 with the Prime Minister meeting with a number of Sydney television entrepreneurs who were interested in what they saw as a profitable new form of commercial television. Foremost amongst these was Geoff Stone, an independent television producer who had been involved in work for the Liberal Party in previous campaigns and who had been involved in the 'softening' of the Prime Minister's media image. By September 1977 he was able to write to the Prime Minister informing him that the technical problems with broadcasting in several languages had been overcome and that the necessary financial

backing had been found. Stone was able to cheerily tell the Prime Minister: "What I'm really trying to say is summed up in the old showbiz cliché 'Ready when you are P.M.'"

Other independent producers were also interested, including Royce Smeal and his associate John Walker who both had done media work for the coalition. They, like Stone, found the opportunities for work in mainstream commercial television severely limited by the growth of the networks and were seeking new futures in ethnic television.

The Prime Minister referred their interest to the then Minister for Posts and Telecommunications, Eric Robinson, for his consideration. Robinson had already been heavily involved in the ethnic broadcasting issues with the need in 1976 to restructure the ethnic radio services. Ethnic radio had been set up by the previous Labor government by the licensing of two stations, 2EA and 3EA in Sydney and Melbourne respectively. The ABC had also become heavily involved in ethnic broadcasting through its Melbourne access station 3ZZ. Following Cabinet discussion on the future of ethnic radio the Ministers for Posts and Telecommunications and Immigration had made a cabinet submission in July 1976 based upon a secret interdepartmental report called the Lindenmeyer Report. The basic recommendations of that report were to form the basis not only for the restructuring of ethnic radio but also for the creation of the institutional structures needed for ethnic television. Although ethnic television was not mentioned in the report its recommendation that an Ethnic Broadcasting Commission be set up encouraged the government to legislate in 1977 for a Special Broadcasting Service (SBS) which has become over the last two years the embryonic Independent and Multicultural Broadcasting Commission (IMBC). In its considerations the Lindenmeyer Report examined commercial funding of ethnic services and found that a mix of government corporation and revenue raised by advertising would be an appropriate way to fund such services.

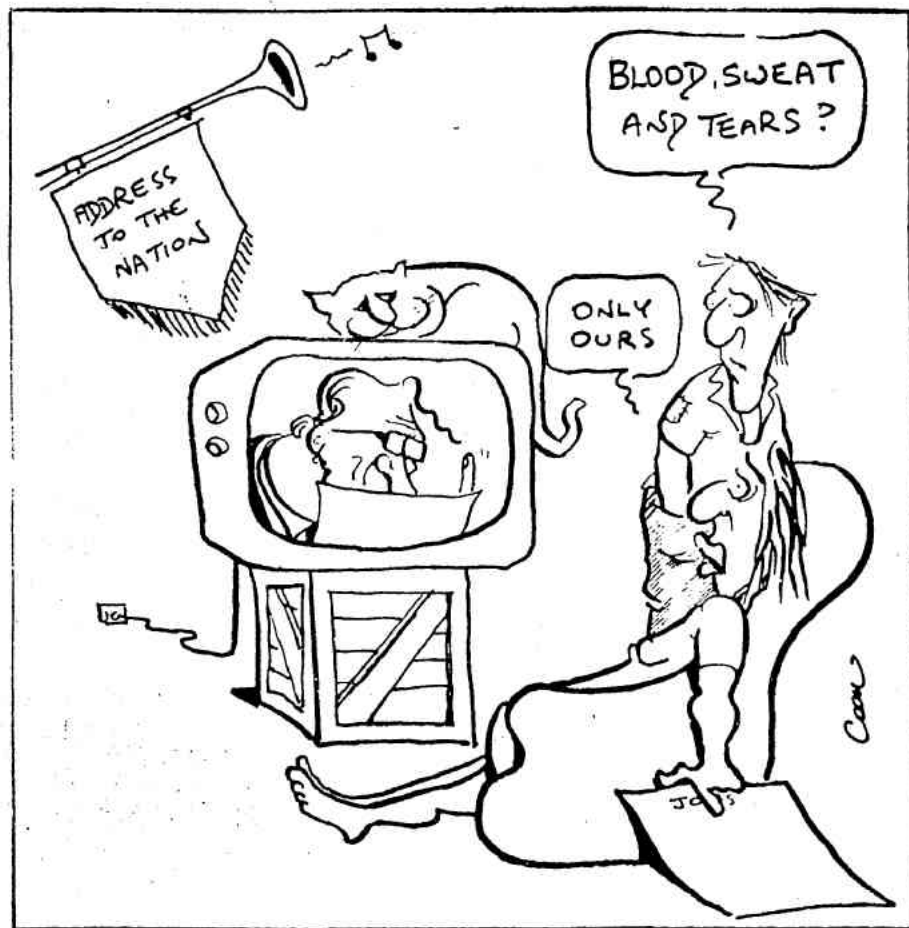
Although the financial demands of radio are relatively small (the report suggested the existing 2EA and 3EA stations could be run for \$1.7 million annually) the endorsement of a mixture of public funding and commercial advertising was an important one for the development of television. Incidentally, the Report also found that access broadcasting,

because it allowed too much freedom and was implicitly too political, was inappropriate for ethnic services. That recommendation subsequently led to the closure of the ABC station 3ZZ.

Nor of course, would access broadcasting in either radio or television allow the degree of political control and manipulation which the Liberals sought through ethnic broadcasting. And secondly, access broadcasting would deny the opportunity for profit from the ethnic advertising dollar which the entrepreneurial friends of the Liberals sought.

To Malcolm, the joint government/private structure was ideal, giving political control at low cost and disposing of political favour to groups who had served the Liberal Party. The world of the independent television producer and production house is a tough one and Malcolm had been somewhat embarrassed by the fortunes of one company which he had personally used for making his address to the nation. That company, Enterprise Colour Video had been promised some of the ethnic television 'action'. But in the interim period before contracts could be let for the service the company went into receivership. For Fraser it was especially embarrassing for he had publicly defended his use of the company in May 1978 following criticisms of his not using ABC staff and facilities. The Prime Minister's embarrassment was heightened in early 1979 when the company sent out for broadcast the previous year's tape of his Australia Day address to the nation! That was excused as an administrative error and the company was kept afloat by a loan of \$245,000 from the Australian Film Commission, a loan much larger than that made by the Commission from a budget of \$8 million which is supposed to service the whole of the Australian film industry.

Secure from bankruptcy, Enterprise Colour Video were to win a large contract for the production of the experimental series of ethnic television which went to air in mid 1979. The thirteen experimental programmes of three hours each were supposed to be jointly produced by the ABC and the SBS. Effectively the only ABC involvement was to broadcast the programmes on Sunday mornings in Sydney and Melbourne. The arrangement took editorial control for the programmes out of the hands of the ABC and represented the most serious encroachment yet on the autonomy of the national broadcasting



Fraser must keep

service. Also the programmes at times were used for clear political purposes, with the Prime Minister appearing twice and the Minister for Immigration appearing once without any opportunity for the ALP to express its views. Programming also revealed that right wing factions were in charge of programming matters, a situation which caused considerable alarm to ABC staff, jealous of their reputation for balance and impartiality.

The experimental programmes ended in July 1979 and the Ethnic Television Review Panel was formed to assess the performance of the experimental programmes and recommend on the structure of the future service. The Review Panel's first report was damning in its criticism of the programmes and found them to be boring travelogues which often insulted the intelligence of the viewer. Also the SBS was condemned for its incompetence and paternalism and its inability to accept opinion or input from the ethnic communities. Nor were the Review Panel pleased by the 1977 legislation which controlled ethnic broadcasting which they believed allowed too great a degree of ministerial interference. Rather tellingly, the Panel reported directly to the Prime Minister and not to the responsible ministers, Staley and Mackellar. The Prime Minister once again found himself somewhat embarrassed and he had the report suppressed, although it was leaked to the Opposition.

That report showed that Fraser's ethnic television plans were in disarray, and in an attempt to correct the mess Fraser placed

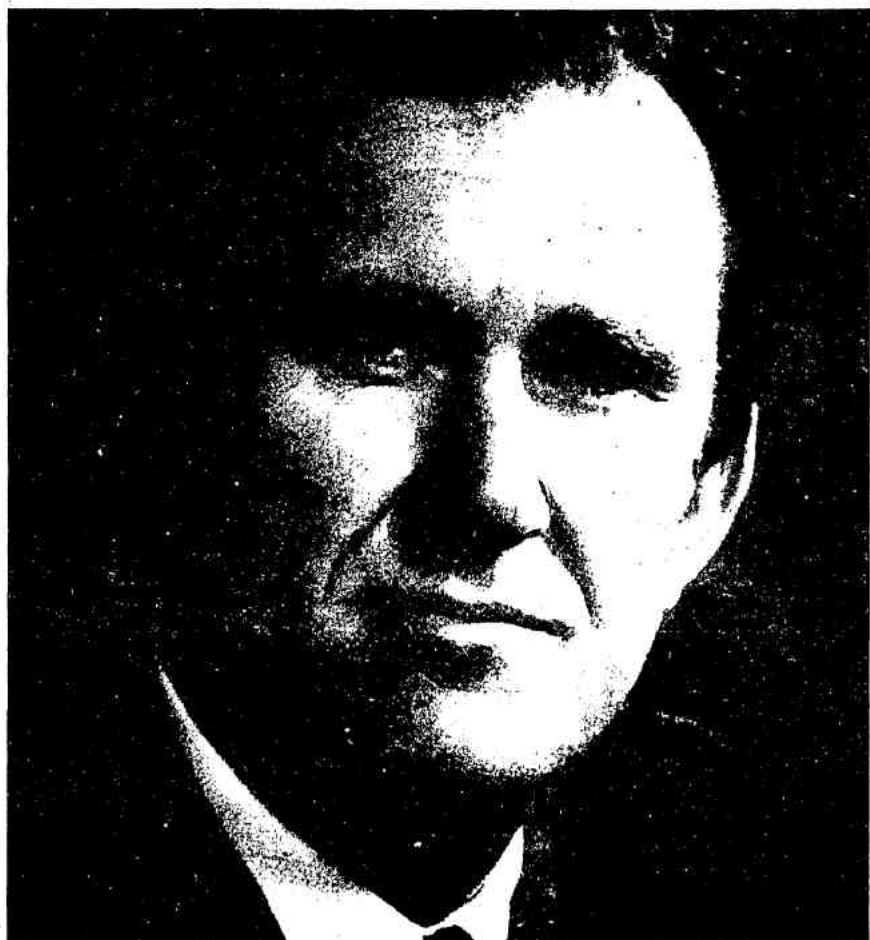
one of his top personal advisers, Petro Georgiou, in charge of the restructured review panel. With a task force of public servants, Georgiou's job was to get the project back on schedule and ensure that the service was on air, as promised before the 1980 election.

With that degree of resolve and interest in ethnic television by the Prime Minister no doubt the service will be broadcasting by October. As with the promised satellite, Fraser sees the political importance of the project. Under

the guiding hand of Bruce Gyngell it's rather difficult to envisage what the final form of ethnic television will be. Without being unkind, it may well achieve a new level of mediocrity in Australian TV, in a television industry which already regarded as one of the worlds worst. But as Fraser feels — damn the quality, just think of the votes.

Kevin Morgan

Next issue: Fraser's mastery of the Australian media complex. (Concluding).



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RALPH NADER IN CANBERRA

"Review Panels from the National Academy of Sciences find some drugs ineffective but they are still advertised on T.V. The U.S. Pharmaceutical industry has its own addiction - to product which can be marketed with a new approach, even if it doesn't have any new effects"

Ralph Nader



If you've noticed this little bear-in-a-keyhole around town and wondered what the secret might be, you've obviously never heard of the Rupert Public Interest Movement. Neither, I suspect, had a lot of other people, until Saturday night, 21st of July, when Ralph Nader, "Public Citizen", appeared at the Canberra School of Music on Rupert's behalf.

The Rupert Public Interest Movement is incorporated in the A.C.T. as a national non-profit non-political association which aims to assist people in learning how they can participate in decision-making processes which affect their lives.

Ralph Nader is on about the same thing - what he calls "creating a new professional citizen role". Forty-six year old Nader has been crusading on behalf of consumers since 1965 and shows no signs of winding down. Burdened with a social conscience from a very early age and determined to do good, Ralph finally made it to the Harvard Law School, only to find that "all the courses trained us how to defend corporations. I wondered where the lawyers for the ordinary people were being trained, and discovered that they weren't".

True to the rash of articles which appeared in Newsweek and Time in the late sixties and early seventies, Nader appeared in Canberra dishevelled, but charismatic as ever in his familiar, rumpled blue suit. There were two themes to the 'performance' on Saturday night.

The first, introduced by Dr John Braithwaite from the Australian Institute of Criminology was the *role of transnational corporations, particularly Pharmaceutical companies, in Australia*.

Nader began with a few preliminary remarks about our national self-confidence, sadly lacking, he says, in comparison with the initiative of Japan and Sweden in developing their resources on their own, and suggested that solar is the ideal national industry for Australia. The spectacle of our fearless leader on his knees before the multinationals Nader described as 'absurd'.

"Indicate that you will write a lot more letters unless you get a satisfactory answer to the question about corporate practice."

Ralph Nader

"When your dentist says "It's X-ray time" then you say "It's lead apron time". Protect yourself from radiation"

"Beware of taxis. Any time you see a meter, be sure that there's an incentive to rig it."

Ralph Nader



The following information is for Australian consumers:

- i) U.S. Pharmaceutical companies are exporting prohibited drugs into Australia.
- ii) 70% of all drugs prescribed in the U.S. are for women, and similar statistics are found in Australia. Valium, one of the most common of these, is known to have bad side effects.
- iii) Darvon, a pain killer which kills 15,000 Americans every year and is about to be banned in the U.S., is being sold in analgesics in Australia.
- iv) Women whose daughters are more prone to uterine cancer as a result of DES, a drug prescribed during pregnancy, are still waiting for compensation from the courts, ten years after the side effects were first noted.
- v) Dozens of pills sold in the U.S. and advertised on T.V. simply don't have the effect claimed. In fact, there are very few new therapeutic drugs on the market - plenty of redundant drugs, however, dressed up with new advertising ploys. *Generic prescribing* rather than brand-name prescribing, is the way to bring down prices, and inform the consumer of exactly what she is buying. Another reform would be to get pharmacies to clearly advertise prices of therapeutic drugs so that the consumer can compare prices.
- vi) Chloroform, the substance in Australian toothpaste that gives you that clean, fresh, tingling taste in the mouth, is banned in the U.S. for its carcinogenic properties.

The second theme was entitled *Citizen access to Decision-making Process*. Nader suggested six reforms necessary to make government and business accountable to the courts:

- i) Consumer Class Actions against Corporations and bureaucracies.
- ii) a Freedom of Information Bill
- iii) Consumer Action groups - with regular media coverage
- iv) A written Bill of Rights for Australia
- v) Consumer-owned Health centres to regulate pharmaceutical companies externally.
- vi) the rise of some Consumer Advocates among the conservative ranks of Australian physicians.

For information about the Rupert Public Interest Movement, phone 49 8649, or visit the Environment Centre, opposite Toad Hall.

The first speaker of the evening was John Braithwaite from the Australian Institute of Criminology, who introduced the section on "transnational companies with reference to the pharmaceutical industry. He opened with the statement that 'crime in the suites of business executives is more serious than crime in the streets'. He told of how General Motors set detectives to trail Ralph Nader after he had published a book exposing the faults of U.S. cars, "Unsafe At Any Speed".

The designed-in dangers of the American Automobile" (in the Chifley Library with reference no.TL 242.N3). Grudenthal, the drug company in Germany set company detectives on to the doctors who discovered the effect of Thalidomide in causing birth defects.

Braithwaite told of deception in tests on drugs, where healthy rats were used to replace rats that had died or developed cancers. In cases like this, and with other crimes by the pharmaceutical industry such as bribing health officials, criminal law has not proved effective. Public opinion hurts a corpor-

ate criminal giant more than the courts. In calling for regulation of industry, consumer groups should try to strengthen the hand of those within the companies that protect consumer interest. For example, the quality control manager should be responsible directly to top management, instead of the sales or production manager who may have quotas to meet (and therefore insist that a sub-standard batch of pills be put on the market). On the other hand, the general manager is not going to risk losing his or her job by letting such defective goods through: one batch is small compared with the overall operation of the whole factory.

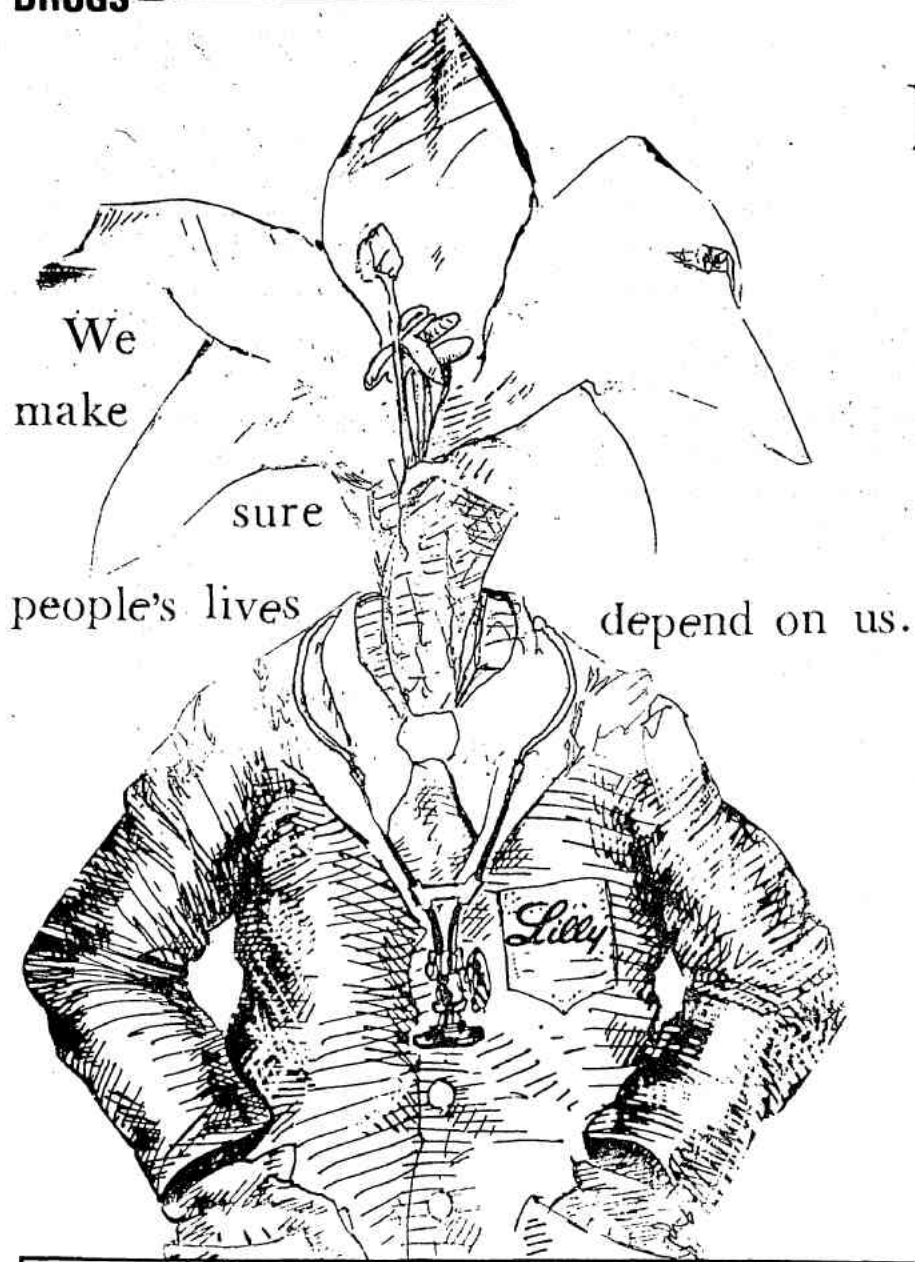
Knowledge is important so trade unions should share information about working conditions in various countries. In a factory making oral contraceptives in Puerto Rico, male workers were exposed to oestrogen and developed sterility and large breasts. Although conditions were changed in this factory, no-one told British workers of the industry about the dangers.

RUPERT

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HEROIN

If we search behind the scenes of the popularized histories of drug abuse, a frightening and dangerous story emerges. In 1898 Bayer Pharmaceutical Products, the aspirin people, invented heroin, a "non-addictive" treatment for coughs, minor aches and pains. Millions of bottles of heroin elixirs and tonics were sold. Heroin was also touted as a miraculous cure for morphine addiction. Heroin was substituted for morphine in thousands of clinics. Heroin maintenance would have been an appropriate name for the treatment. A massive advertising campaign led to AMA approval of heroin in 1906. By 1910 most scientists admitted that heroin is addictive and undesirable as a common home remedy. In 1914 Congress passed the Harrison Narcotics Act which outlawed most narcotics use but left loopholes just as today's laws often do. Up to this point we might conclude that it is tragic but perhaps excusable that the medical profession itself sold the country on one of the most devastating drugs in history. But the story continues.

In 1919, five years after the Harrison Act, Eli Lilly & Co. published a catalogue listing four kinds of heroin cough medicine — mixed with wild cherry syrup, white pine, etc. The catalogue did not mention how addicting and deadly their cough medicine was. The extra-strength brand was so powerful that 8 oz. would kill an average person. Lilly's Glycerole Heroin Compound, for instance, was supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

How could the doctors and pharmacists at Lilly have made such a decision? Was the need for cough medicine so great that they chose to take the risk of accidental overdose and the associated bad publicity? It makes one very suspicious that their real intention was to supply the booming illegal market in heroin at that time. We now know that Lilly has repeated these suspicious marketing techniques with a series of dangerous, addictive drugs — Seconal, Tuinal and Methadone.

METHADONE

Immediately at the end of World War II in Europe, a Lilly research chemist named Dr Eryin C. Kleiderer joined the Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee of the State Department which was investigating Nazi drug companies. Kleiderer's team brought methadone to this country. Two years later Lilly marketed Dolophin cough medicine, retaining the Nazi brand name for methadone which had been chosen to honor Adolph Hitler. Kleiderer soon became Executive Director of Development at Lilly. Lilly sold methadone cough syrup and tablets for 25 years, until the 1970s. It was supplied in pint and gallon bottles. Four ounces or four tablets would kill an average person. Does that sound familiar?

Methadone was never heavily advertised as a cough medicine. Federal researchers at Lexington, Kentucky had given it a bad reputation in 1947 by demonstrating how addictive and potentially fatal methadone is. Despite this, methadone was slowly seeping out into the lucrative illegal drug market. It would only be a matter of time before some miracle-seeking doctor would "discover" that methadone could be used to treat heroin just as heroin had been used to treat morphine. In 1972 Lilly produced 90% of the methadone used by the tens of thousands of maintenance clients and the equal number of illicit users.

Methadone maintenance has been the most expensive and far-reaching medical treatment program ever financed by the U.S. Government. When the Federal Drug Administration approved it in 1972, Methadone-related deaths already outnumbered those from heroin in Washington D.C.

Side effects of methadone include oedema and tissue swelling (five percent of patients gain 10 kilograms or more) impotence (14% of patients)

Dr Michael Smith is the director of the Lincoln Detox Program in the South Bronx, which is a community-based drug program. The program is the largest ambulatory (walk-in) detoxification program in the U.S.A. This feature is adapted from his article in Science for the People magazine, Jan. 1978, based on testimony he presented to National Hearings on the Heroin Epidemic, Washington D.C. in 1976. The full article with footnotes is available from Nick Gilhard in the Woroni office. The Australian rep. of SftP is Tony Dolk. 234 Bobbin Head Road, North Turramurra, NSW, 2074.

The Rupert Public Interest Movement is doing a project to research the pharmaceutical industry in Australia — if you would be interested in helping contact Kate Pitt at the Rupert office behind the Environment Centre in Childers Street, phone 49 8649.



Reconstruction of Bayer advertisement in doctors journal, 1906.

DRUG COMPANIES For Profits

and insomnia. When a woman addicted to methadone gives birth her baby is 17 times more likely to die of "cot death" than normal.

Twenty-four private Methadone clinics were started in New York from 1970-1974. New York City Councillor Burden found these clinics making over two million dollars annually in profits.

Methadone maintenance is no more a cure for heroin addiction than heroin is for morphine addiction. During withdrawal from methadone the following problems occur: insomnia, depression, "bone pains", sweating, hot and cold flushes, intestinal disturbances and the sensation of being unable to move your legs or arms. These symptoms occur for weeks and usually months on end. We have observed many well motivated people be unable to detoxify due to the prolonged anguish of gradual withdrawal from methadone. The Methadone Program merely brings the profits of drug addiction into the hands of drug makers and private doctors.

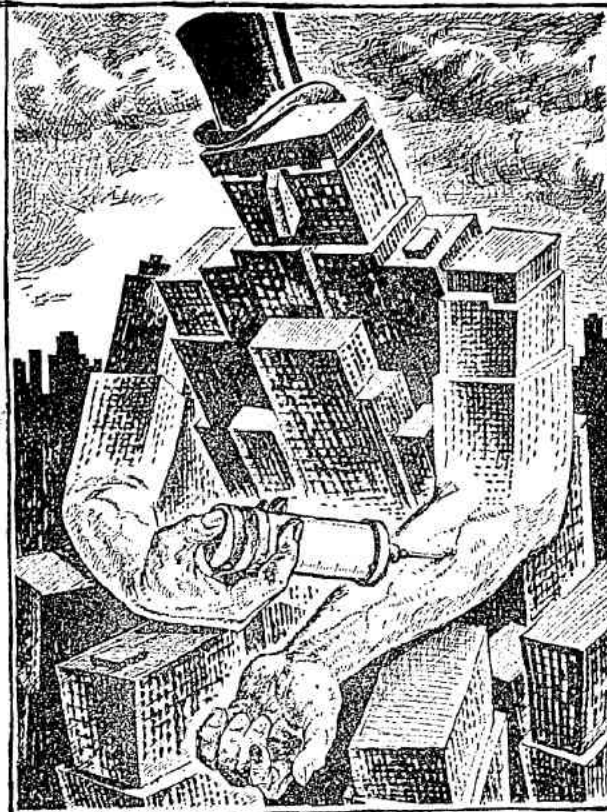
A complete alternative to this is the community based approach that a few physicians have taken and must continue to take in our fight against drug abuse in America.

DARVON

Propoxyphene, known as Darvon, is the latest addition to Lilly narcotic family. Chemically very similar to methadone, Darvon was marketed since 1958 as a treatment for headaches and minor aches and pains. It has been phenomenally successful, accounting for \$100 million in yearly sales for Lilly. Darvon was tested by narcotic researchers at Lexington in 1960 and found to be addictive and potentially fatal, yet paradoxically no more effective than a sugar pill for relieving pain. Darvon has always been used on the streets to get high and to maintain a narcotic habit. Medium-sized cities like Ft. Worth or Oakland have consistently reported 30-40 Darvon-related deaths each year. Most cities do not keep such statistics. Darvon death reports have been printed in the *Wall Street Journal*, because Darvon profits have been the keystone of Lilly's 20% yearly increase in profits; but these reports have been kept out of mass circulation papers, because the public might learn what is really going on.

DARVON - N

As the 17-year patent on Darvon was running out in 1971, Lilly "invented" propoxyphene napsylate, or Darvon-N, a nearly identical compound that could be exclusively patented for another 17 years. In 1973 Lilly's Dr Bennett called a private conference on Darvon-N with top drug abuse officials in Washington. He proposed that Darvon-N maintenance might be able to replace methadone maintenance. Dr Forest Tennant, who has run several drug clinics in poor communities in Los Angeles, stated that Black drug victims in Watts and young white victims in San Francisco have heard so many bad reports about methadone that they are refusing it for treatment. He explained that Darvon-N "helps us treat the thousands of addicts who don't find methadone acceptable." A free-clinic doctor in San Francisco called Darvon-N "the hottest drug of the century". Regular side effects from Darvon maintenance include headache, rapid pulse, feeling spaced out, hyperactivity, weight gain and persistent insomnia. Darvon maintenance has been used widely in California, but fortunately this latest narcotic bonanza has failed to spread.

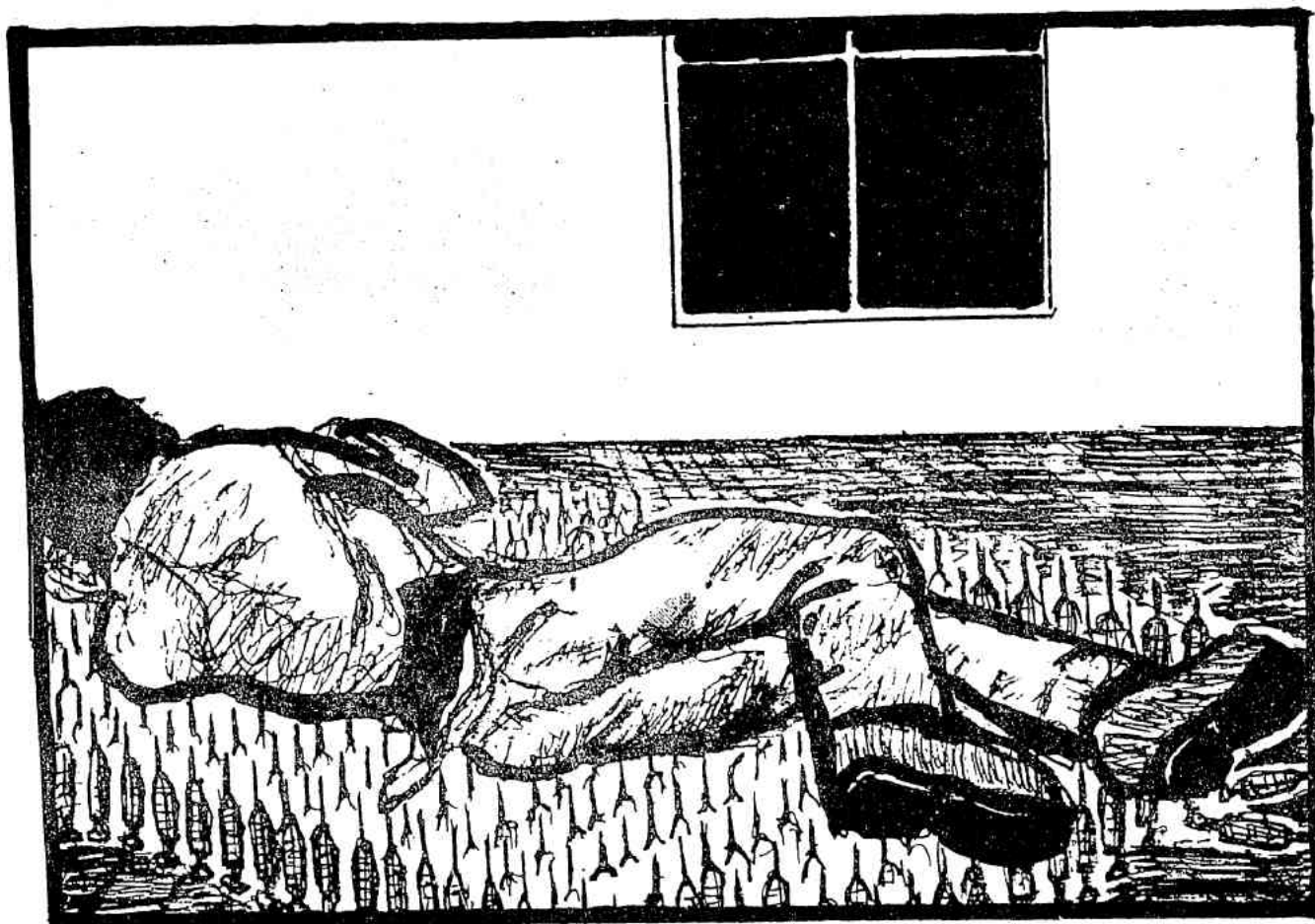


User.

Drawing by Igor Smirnov

SECONAL and TUINAL

In each of the last 20 years Lilly has produced billions of its barbiturates, Seconal and Tuinal, which have found their way into the illegal drug market. Lilly officials have been called before a number of House and Senate committee hearings to explain why they overproduce these "sleeping pills" which bring in \$5 billion in street sales yearly. The answer is almost incapable, Eli Lilly & Co. systematically markets addictive drugs. Under the direction of physicians such as Dr Ivan Bennett, Lilly has developed a variety of legal and illegal tactics to sell the maximum number of addictive drugs and gain the maximum profits in the process. Lilly are the leading provider of gifts and travel expenses to young doctors and pharmacists.



Woroni 5-8-80 page 23

U.S. EXPLOITATION of LATIN AMERICA

John Gerassi has been Latin-American correspondent for "TIME" magazine and an editor of "NEWSWEEK". In several years travelling and reporting in Mexico, Central and South America. He spoke to many people, from presidents to peasants, in urban and rural areas. Many of these had never seen a U.S. journalist before. In 1963 he wrote a book called "The Great Fear in Latin America" distilled from information and interviews he gathered in the course of his work. We feature some extracts which show the link between U.S. policy and poverty in any country in Latin America.

The U.S. Agency for International Development is called A.I.D. for short. When Gerassi was writing, the Regional Administrator of A.I.D. was Theodoro Moscoso.

"Between 1950 and 1970, about 4% of all U.S. exports were financed by A.I.D. and its predecessors public health grants to certain Latin American countries were being used to buy drugs from Pfizer, Merck, and other U.S. drug companies at substantial mark-ups over their U.S. prices.

Barnet & Muller
Global Reach p.80

Stability is a distinct advantage to United States corporations investing in the country and for United States buyers of the country's commodity exports. That is why the International Monetary Fund conditions its standby credit to stability or austerity measures. The budget may become balanced, the export-import reserves may even increase. But the nation's resources have become more closely to United States capital.

A deeper pattern is now becoming clear: The Alliance for Progress, meant to or not, helps governments support private enterprise through talk of reforms but with loans that increase dependency on the United States. Are we exaggerating this emphasis on private enterprise? Let us see the stated record. The Subcommittee on Inter-American Economic Relationships of the Joint Economic Congressional Committee, (Number 7811, Washington, 1962):

A major effort of U.S. policy toward Latin American should be to point up the merits of and assist these countries to develop a reliance on private enterprise and the processes of private investment decision-making. Everytime we encourage reliance on centralized planning we risk playing into Soviet hands, by showing a distrust of our own characteristic national method and encouraging the technique of our ideological competitors.

This is in direct contradiction to the Punta del Este Charter, which calls for "comprehensive and well-conceived

national programs of economic and social development." And Moscoso himself gave away his free-enterprise outlook when he asked, to justify the slowness of Alliance-supported housing units, "Does the country under consideration have a sufficient number (indeed any) private construction firms to undertake the job . . ." Why must it be private? There are three main reasons:

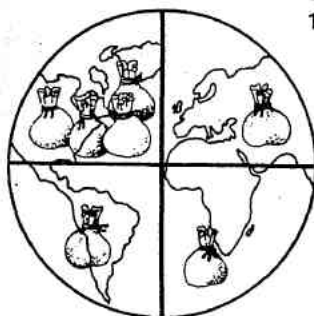
1. As long as Latin America's industry remains in private hands, United States Investment, which owns or controls almost half of the area's total worth, remains dominant.
2. As long as Latin America's industry and agriculture remain in private lands, vast equalizing and balancing programs cannot be undertaken, meaning that we shall continue to export our manufactured goods in Latin America — some \$3.3 to 4.2 billion every year — and import our needed raw materials and commodities from Latin America — some \$2.8 to 3.3 billion yearly. In point of fact, Latin America has had a deficit of more than \$1 billion every year since 1956, and according to calculations by ECLA economist (Preparatory Report to the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, Brasilia meeting, Jan. 1964), this deficit will average \$2.3 billion by 1970, if current practices continue.

Attacking the problem from the other side, these statistics hide another harsh truth: Latin American could develop its own manufacturing industries but we cannot go on without Latin America's raw materials. Even Nelson Rockefeller has said: "North American industries everyday depend more and more on the raw materials of the Western Hemisphere. These sources are indispensable for the United States to maintain industrial production that mounts to more than half of the total goods manufactured in the free world." Another harsh truth: though Latin America owns not one of the companies that manufacture the goods it imports from us, we own about 85 percent of the companies producing the raw materials Latin America exports to us.

3. As long as Latin America's industry remains in private hands, our investments in Latin America will continue to bring us fat rewards. Investments abroad have always been less than remitted income. For example, in 1950 we invested on a world basis, \$0.7 billion; we brought home from our foreign investment \$1.3 billion. In 1960 we invested \$1.7 billion, remitted \$2.5 billion. "Remitted income on private investment abroad," says a First National City Bank survey "is actually the largest single item of our international receipts apart from merchandise exports." This is especially true in Latin America. According to an official United Nations ECOSOC report: "In recent years the earnings of United States-controlled branch enterprises in Latin America has substantially exceeded the capital that the parent company in the United States had put in."



DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD POPULATION AND INCOMES 1938 and 1961.

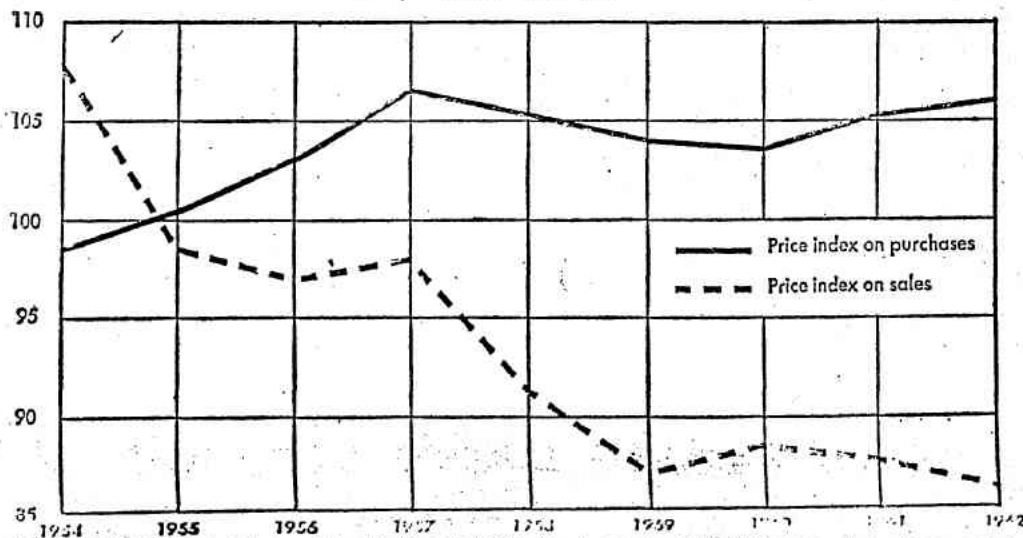


	1938			1961		
	Percentage distribution		Average income as % of world av.	Percentage distribution		Average Income as % of world income.
	Population	Income		Population	Income	
Overseas descendants of Western Europe (USA, Aust, NZ)						
Canada, S.Afr.	7.1	29.6	419	7.3	41.8	542
Europe	26.4	46.6	177	21.4	38.8	181
South/Central America	6.0	4.2	71	7.0	4.7	69
Asia	53.2	17.3	33	56.9	13.1	23
Africa	7.3	2.3	32	7.4	2.0	22

Source: G.M. Meier, Leading Issues in Economic Development p. 10.

LATIN AMERICA'S TRADE

(base: 1953 = 100)



OH GOD!

Christian groups on campus are not making a scene. They are only making a spectacle of themselves. At a recent rally in the Union Court five speakers testified to their belief in Christ. The speakers and their religious friends felt quite sure that a challenging truth had been spoken. The mass of onlookers were equally sure that nothing of interest had been said. They were not angry. There were no questions and no applause. Not even a heckle.

On display was the non-significance of "Student Life's" style of Christianity. They occupy most clearly a position which is nascent in all but one of the small campus Christian groups: the attitude that Jesus is a cosmic analgesic. It has become necessary to defend the Christ I love from his misguided followers. No doubt this will raise the ire of my friends both among the 'religious' and among the radically atheist. But I have grown angry.

Anal-gesic Jesus

The message preached is exclusively that of individual salvation. It is that kind of other-worldly spirituality that stresses the future 'in heaven' of the 'saved'. It is egocentric, self-seeking, and market-oriented. The perverted form of faith leads to a disengagement from action in the political sphere. Material troubles are spiritualised, and thus taken out of the realm of practical solution into that of 'prayer'. Faith is seen as a metaphysical quantity which is apportioned in different measure to each 'believer'. But faith is knowledge in practice: or, more precisely, *praxis*. It is revealed in behaviour, not in contemplation or in assertion of belief. The purely vertical notion of faith, which is concerned only with a narrowly conceived relationship with God, leaves the world unchanged. It is part of the myth of the separation of superior mind from sinful body, of reflection from action, of knowledge from praxis, of religion from politics.

Christ as Commodity

These people have used the image of the revolutionary Jesus and perverted it to market ends. 'Our Jesus', they proclaimed on one poster, 'is the one who whipped the moneylenders (filthy capitalists) out of the temple'. In the light of what followed, this can only be described as a sales pitch to get in the radical. The revolution that was preached was a revolution in consciousness alone.

The vocabulary of protest is thus rendered impotent, 'Truth' becomes mentalistic assent to metaphysical propositions empty of any real content, such as 'God is Love'. Surely to become truth this needs to be revealed in action. 'Peace' means spiritual peace with God, not the just resolution of conflict:

'Love' means a namby-pamby softness, being a nice person, being gentle; rather than real action to another's benefit, and 'Caring and Sharing' becomes talking and praying over *our* feelings and *our* problems, rather than caring for *their* needs and sharing our resources with *them* outside the relatively wealthy religious clique. A kind of incestuous religious encounter-group is substituted for the struggle for equality.

'Freedom' becomes, predictably, freedom from sin, interpreted as personal evils; and above all, from doubt, anxiety, and unhappiness. Freedom from doubt equals the triumph of the 'will to believe' over rational thinking. It is a semantic freedom. It means surrendering an authentic struggle with

belief and doubt, for arrogant self-assurance and the security of a surrogate womb. For these Christians being born again is a soft option, an accomplished spiritual state which is an end in itself for the believer. Rebirth is rather an ongoing renewal of thoughts, motives and practices towards others. It is the process of being continually thrust into the world bare of presumption.

Bondage and poverty cannot comprehend a loving God. Material freedom is a necessary condition for spiritual freedom.

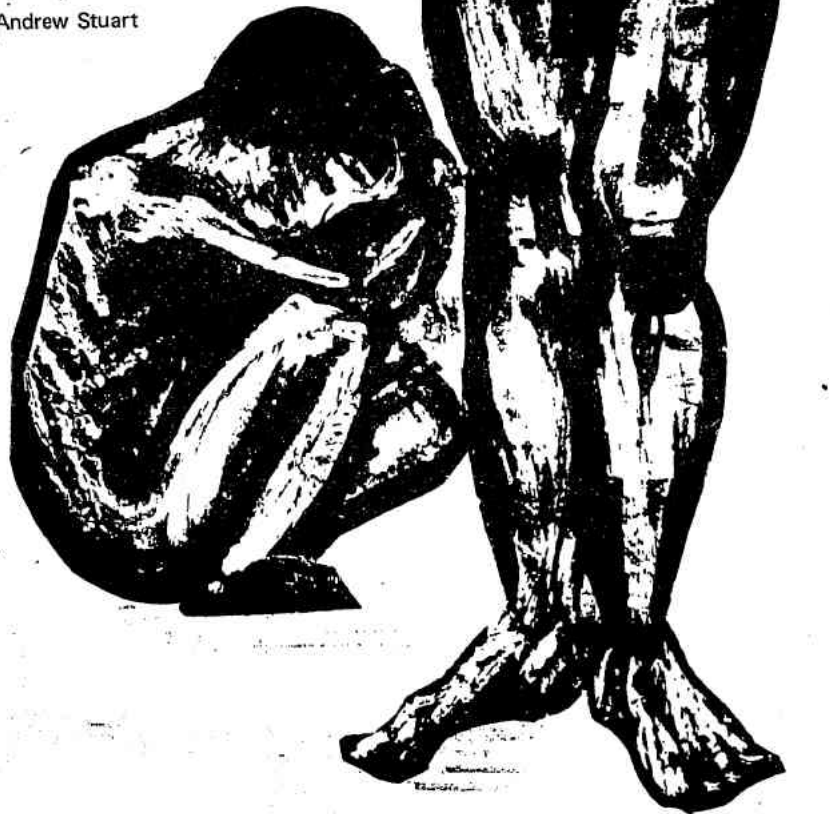
For the religious, freedom from unhappiness is achieved through a state of spiritual joy. How dare Christians proclaim such happiness when the world is in chains. Joy is to be found in this world only in the struggle for humanity; or it breaking open the political world: in the personal enjoyment of friendship, literature, art or nature. It is precisely in these comfortable crevices that the religious wish to dwell exclusively.

Flowers on the Chains

By association, God becomes a cosmic Santa Claus, and his Word becomes barren of any power. It becomes an obscene joke, the parody of a challenge, a cosmetic farce: flowers on the chains.

All things are interpreted in religious (but profoundly unchristian) terms. The efforts of the Left Group are assessed as the bleating of lost sheep for a cause, (any cause), as the need to believe in something, (anything). The Left Group is thus *really* groping after religion, but doesn't know it yet. But I hold that the praxis of the Left Group is more Christlike than that of some of those that bear his name.

Andrew Stuart

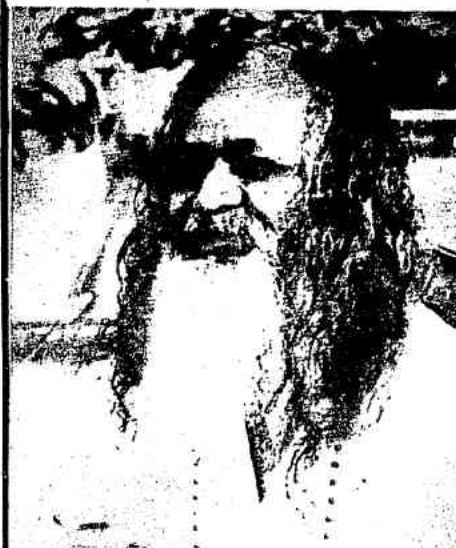


GOD is on their side

For my God and our God
proclaims
"What is your religion to me?
Bring your worthless offerings no
longer,
their incense is an abomination to me.
I hate your festivals and appointed
feasts.
Your hands are full of bloodshed.
Cease to do evil,

Learn to do good,
Seek justice,
Reprove the ruthless
Defend the orphan,
Plead for the widow.

If you consent and obey,
you will eat the best of the land,
But if you refuse and rebel,
You will be devoured by the sword



T.M.

The Transcendental Meditation technique is a simple and easy procedure to naturally unfold the full potential of the individual. By allowing the entire physical and nervous system to experience an extremely deep level of rest and a unique state of consciousness, restful alertness, it removes the major restriction on individual growth, namely the accumulation of stress and fatigue in mind and body.

The TM technique is taught personally on the basis of the individual's experience. It does not impose any special diet, dress, lifestyle, ideology, philosophy, belief or morality, believing these to be a matter of personal discretion and naturally diverse.

The benefits of regular practice of TM are spontaneous and automatic. Clearer thinking, broadened awareness, heightened intelligence and creativity, combined with more energetic, efficient, effective and dynamic action make possible achievements previously considered beyond one's capabilities. This generates a very real measure of independence and personal control of one's own life. In addition the growth of interpersonal qualities of harmony and positivity and the falling away of traits of greed, selfishness and negativity make possible a genuine spirit of co-operation and goodwill without the artificial sacrifice of personal incentive and fulfillment. The expansion of consciousness resulting from the technique makes racism, sexism and all other "isms" the (now increasingly past) consequence of limited perception, narrow awareness, and ignorance.

Because the individual is the unit of society, widespread practice of the TM technique can work from within that transformation to a happier, more humane society desired by all but impossible of achievement by external imposition. The social relationships and institutions are just products of collective consciousness, and their current iniquities the natural result of stress, tension and negativity in the social corpus. Such relationships and institutions have no independent existence (or malevolence) and will change automatically if and only if people change. By bringing peace, harmony, happiness and effectiveness to the individual, independent of any recognition of the problem or desire for reform, the TM technique can bring peace, harmony, happiness and effectiveness to society and to the world.

Why not give it a try?

**INTRODUCTORY TALKS ON TM
ARE HELD EVERY MONDAY
IN HAYDON-ALLEN G25 at 1 pm.**

SOME UGLY ASPECTS

"I say quite deliberately that the Christian religion, as organised in its Churches, has been and still is the principal enemy of moral progress in the world."

— Bertrand Russell¹

Arguments against Christianity have been produced since before the days of Marcus Aurelius (121-180). Since those days the millions of words poured out by writers attacking or defending Christianity seem to have done little to alter the fact that the Churches are still with us, still powerful, rich and persuasive. So why then publish another polemic against Christianity? Because Christianity has not yet declined into a small esoteric cult but is still a powerful and real political force. Many Churches still offer themselves not simply as the answer to our problems in some future life but as a way to solve our immediate social problems. It is clear then that the history and nature of Christianity should be examined.

There are a number of aspects of Christianity which I wish to consider. Firstly, there is the ideology and doctrine as described in the Bible. Secondly, there are the laws, tradition and dogma of the Church as an institution. Thirdly, there are the Church clerics, Kings and administrators, who at various times in history, including our own, have exercised immense political power through their Kingdom or state.

Although most Christians ascribe some credibility to the scriptures one must bear in mind that there are numerous Christian sects which differ widely in their interpretation of the Bible.

There are numerous defects in Christian ideology and doctrine which I wish to discuss. Implicit in any such discussion is the character of Jesus and an examination of what he reputedly said.

Jesus accepted many ideas which could only be described as barbaric and spiteful. He accepted the idea of hell, everlasting fire and eternal punishment.

"Then shall he say also unto them on the left hand, Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels." Matthew 25:41.

"And these shall go away into everlasting punishment: but the righteous into eternal life." Matthew 25:46.

Jesus also demonstrated that he was basically intolerant to those who did not agree with him.

"And whosoever shall not receive you, nor hear your words, when ye depart out of that house or city, shake off the dust of your feet.

Verily I say unto you, It shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom and Gomorrha in the day of judgement, than for that city." Matthew 10:14-15.

Jesus also held that divorce was wrong. "What therefore God hath joined together, let man not put asunder."

"And he saith unto them, Whosoever put away his wife and marry another, committeth adultery against he." Mark 10: 9 and 11.

It would seem, according to Jesus, that if a woman was repeatedly beaten by her husband she could not divorce. This is hardly an enlightened or humane law.

All of us are familiar with the "turn the other cheek" story, however, it seems that Jesus himself was not so forgiving.

"The Son of man indeed goeth, as it is written of him: but woe to that by whom the Son of man is betrayed! good were it for that man if he had never been born" Mark 14:21.

Although it seems some of the ideas reputedly stated by Jesus were morally unhealthy, he was not alone. One of his loyal followers, a nutcase named Paul, condoned and in fact insisted on sexist practices in the early Church.²

"Let your women keep silence in the Churches: for it is not permitted unto them to speak: but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the law." 1 Corinthians 14:34.

One would expect Christian women to be outraged by such an arrogant and unjust command.

It is interesting to note that after nearly twenty centuries, women still have very little say in the running of various Church bureaucracies. Most Churches do not allow women to participate in the clergy or if they do they have little say in the decision making process.

Not only did the early Church demonstrate a misogynist attitude but it also condemned homosexuals.

And likewise also the men, leaving the natural use of the woman, burned in their lust one toward another; men with men working that which is unseemly... Who knowing the

judgement of God, that they which commit such things are worthy of death... Romans 1: 27-32.

It can be seen that Christian ideals as described in the scriptures sometimes leave much to be desired. Christian ideals and scriptures are only one part of Christianity — there is also christianity in practice.

I now wish to outline a few historical instances of how the Church acted as an institution with both religious and secular powers.

A detailed account of twenty centuries of Church history would fill whole libraries. Therefore, I intend to illustrate the oppressive nature of the church by citing a number of important historical events.

One of the most iniquitous aspects of Christianity is that many christians believe that they have found an absolute and therefore unchangeable truth. Because of this many religious zealots have been quick to oppress persons daring to disagree with accepted Church dogma. One infamous event in Church history was that of the Spanish Inquisition.

The Spanish Inquisition was established by Ferdinand V and Isabella I, King and Queen of Castile, about 1480. The proceedings of the Spanish Inquisition were as often motivated by politics as by religious beliefs, and were conducted with great severity. The Spanish Inquisition frequently pronounced sentences of execution upon heretics, the exact number is unknown but estimates range from less than four thousand to more than thirty thousand for the three and a half centuries during which the Spanish Inquisition existed.

Spain was not the only country to have both the state and the church bureaucracy collaborate in the oppression of the freedom of thought. The whole of Catholic Europe was affected by the decree of the Lateran Council of 1215, enacting the confiscation of

goods and banishment for all heretics, and the establishment by Pope Gregory IX (1227-1241) in 1233 of the special tribunal to deal with the matter.³

The Church establishment has not limited itself to the oppression of free debate on theological issues. It has often had violent conflicts with scientists and has attempted to suppress some areas of scientific inquiry. This basically stems from the common Christian attitude that the Church and/or the Christians which make it, have a monopoly on truth. There are numerous historical examples of this but I will describe only two of the more notable instances.

Galileo (1564-1642) was an Italian astronomer and physicist (it is interesting to note that he had to withdraw from the University of Pisa because of lack of money).

Galileo had accepted the Copernican theory of the solar system for some time, but not until his astronomical discoveries gave concrete and visible confirmation of the theory did he take a decided position in its favour, in his Letters on the Solar Sports (1610). The Copernican view of the solar system, which contradicted the prevailing theory that the earth is fixed and is the centre about which the universe revolves, aroused the opposition of theologians, and Galileo was commanded by Pope Paul V (1552-1621) to relinquish the heretical proposition that the sun is the centre of the universe. Galileo promised to obey the Pope, and continued his work in astronomy. In 1630, however, he wrote Dialogue on the Two Chief Systems of the World, in which the Copernican system was brilliantly expounded and defended. This work was condemned by the theologians and its sale was forbidden. Galileo was summoned before the Inquisition at Rome in 1633 and forced to recant his belief that the earth moves about the sun. It was



OF CHRISTIANITY

not until 1822 that the Holy Office in Rome consented to allow the Copernican cosmology to be disseminated among Christians.

Most liberal minded people would find the action of Pope Paul VI totally reprehensible. However, the lesson to be learned is not that one ignorant and dictatorial Pope tried to suppress Copernican theory but that the Church as an institution works in direct conflict with the ideal of freedom of scientific investigation.

In more modern times we have had the controversy surrounding the theory of evolution as described by Darwin in his book entitled "On the Origin of Species (1859)" Darwin's teaching was rejected vehemently by many Christians. Even as late as 1925, a trial was held in the State of Tennessee at the instigation of a group of fervent Protestants — the so-called "ape trial" — in which a teacher was condemned for teaching the theory of evolution at his school.⁴

Not to be outdone, Pope Pius XII (1876-1958) in his encyclical *Humani Generis* ("Origin of Man", 1950) insisted on a liberal acceptance of the whole of the Book of Genesis just as he insisted on a strict obedience to ecclesiastical authority.⁵

One would expect that these two examples of official Catholic Bigotry and anti-intellectualism would be enough to discourage anyone from associating with the Catholic Church. However, even these gross excesses are dwarfed by the stated policy of Pius IX (1792-1878), dictated at the First General Council of the Vatican (summoned for December 8, 1869)⁶ Here the episcopate (collective body of bishops) of the whole world gathered in numbers never known before, passed to define anew the universal primacy of the Roman Pontiff in the Church of Christ, and also that *in the exercise of his teaching office as Supreme teach-*

*er of the whole Church he enjoys that infallibility which was promised by Christ to the Church itself.*⁷

Any person knowledgeable in Church history realizes that Popes have often acted as though they were infallible but only Pius IX and the subsequent Popes have been arrogant enough to publicly state it. This claim to Pontiff infallibility has caused a great deal of misery to modern Catholics and presents the potential for future excesses of power. Many Popes in recent years have used this official Catholic dogma to dictate all types of morally indefensible directives. These include directives concerning abortion, divorce, contraception, homosexuality and artificial insemination. Because the Pope claims to have a monopoly on truth and seems to think he has a personal "hotline" to god then I think the institution of which he is head should be condemned.

So far in this article I have emphasized fundamental faults of the official doctrine and practice of the Roman Catholic Church. Protestants and modern liberal Christians would probably think that they are not complicit in these excesses.

However, I would dispute the validity of this outlook. The intolerance and brutality of the Protestants was in no way inferior to that of the Catholics. Christians of both of the main streams of the Reformation — the Lutherans on the one hand the Calvinists and Zwinglians on the other showed themselves to be no more and no less tolerant than their Catholic enemies and fellow believers.

It seems then that the Protestants also have a long history of bigotry. Modern liberal Christians may claim that these wars are long in the past and are best forgotten. But do religious wars between Christians belong entirely

in the past? Unfortunately not. The fascist movement in Croatia (1941-45), proves this. The Ustasa, as this terrorist organisation was called, was responsible for the forcible conversion of some 240,000 Orthodox Serbs to Roman Catholicism and for putting about 750,000 of these people to death. There was, from the very beginning, close collaboration between the Catholic clergy and the Ustasa.⁸

The most cunning and cynical form of Christian apologetics is to admit openly that atrocities took place, but then to argue that the people who committed them were not Christians.

On the basis of Church history, we can say that Christians — appealing to God, to Jesus Christ and to the Bible — have committed and justified the most widely divergent and indeed mutually exclusive actions. It is clearly possible — in the name of the God of the Bible — either to exalt or to reject the burning of witches, either to curse or to bless the Jews, either to force Pagans to be baptized or to leave them full freedom of conscience, and to find crusades either glorious or abominable.

It is my opinion, based on past precedent, that the immoral acts and dogmas of modern clerics and their followers, will in turn, be condemned by Christians in the years to come. It seems there is no end to Christian hypocrisy and selfrighteousness.

I believe that modern Christians are almost totally ignorant of the his-

ory of their own religious cult. Franz Overbeck stated that the history of Christianity is the best school for atheism.⁹ For this reason I would recommend that all persons, Christians or otherwise, closely examine the history of religious cults. Let us not allow an Inquisition to ever occur again.

"Religion teaches those who toil in poverty all their lives to be resigned and patient in this world and consoles them with the hope of reward in heaven . . . Religion is the opiate of the people, a sort of spiritual liquor, meant to make the slaves of capitalism drown their humanity and their desires for a decent existence."¹⁰

V.I. Lenin.

Bruce Lee Rogers.

1. Why I am not a Christian, p. 25, Bertrand Russell, Unwin Paperbacks.
2. The Misery of Christianity, p.73-88, Joachim Kahl, Penguin Books.
3. A Short History of the Catholic Church p. 104-105, Philip Hughes, Burns and Oats LTD.
4. The Misery of Christianity p. 196.
5. A Short History of the Catholic Church p. 256.
6. *ibid.* p. 216.
7. See Matthew 16:17-19.
8. The Misery of Christianity p. 72.
9. *ibid.* p. 27.
10. Lenin p. 419, David Shub, Penguin Books.



MUSIC

edge of time equidistance

THE THOUGHT CRIMINALS



It was a rather polluted Sydney afternoon — I could actually feel the exhaust fumes land on my face as I walked towards the upper levels of Bourke Street, Darlinghurst to a pre-arranged talk with Roger Grierson, Doublethink manager, and bassist with the Thought Criminals. What we were going to discuss was by no means clear — I'd been awake far too long the previous night! Fortune was with me though: before I was able to knock on the door it opened and David Studdert, guitarist and vocalist with Tactics, watched in horror as I tripped into the room. After several cups of strong coffee, a few incoming calls for band bookings and the usual introductory protocol, I was ready to broach the subject.

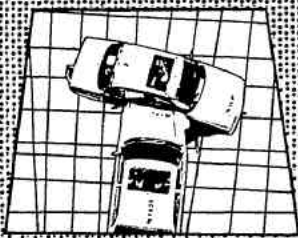
Doublethink was first started in August 1979 from an idea by the Thought Criminals who had found it pretty hard to get work through other agencies. Nobody had shown interest in what they were doing and from a promotional point of view they decided that it would be best if they did it themselves. The first gigs were organised with Voigt 465 and Tactics at the Kirk Gallery and the Metropole. They were both successful, opening the doors to other venues, and after a month the agency found itself with four solid weeks of work ahead.

Grierson: "One of the things we wanted was to be able to play with bands that we liked. In the first month we got one or two bands to play with us and then recruited a whole series of bands who hadn't played before: like the Popular Mechanics, Moving Parts and Sekret Sekret."

After the second month had passed, most of the bands were able to perform in their own rights and things got better as larger audiences were being drawn.

"Even though we weren't playing I found myself in a position where I had to book work for bands. I set myself up in a little room in Darlinghurst and then, with Mark Handley (manager of the Popular Mechanics) as a partner, we split the work. From there it went from strength to strength."

pop-ular mechan-ics



At the moment, the whole idea has been a success. Doublethink has attracted new bands, all of whom are now in a reasonable position. Most of them have taken up the opportunity to record and release records of varying quality.

Grierson: We're obviously very pleased with what we've done. We're now a reasonable force in the Sydney music scene. The fact that we're still around, and that we started with nothin,

DOUBLETHINK

proves that it can be done. I think a lot of people in similar situations to the band when it first started can see what can be achieved."



The mentality behind Doublethink is one of offering a better alternative. It is very difficult to get anywhere with a big record company who, at best offer new bands a small percentage return on gigs and recordings. Doublethink is willing to take on anyone so long as they're half decent and have that certain mental attitude peculiar to the label (listen to some of their recordings and I think you'll understand).

Grierson: "People usually know what to expect through us, and that's usually the unexpected. I think that if you look at what we've done that there's a basic mentality behind it. A lot of it is based on trust and the idea that there are a lot more things in life that are more important than money. Basically, most of the people believe in the music, most of them believe in the bands, and that's the idea behind how we started. In this sense we are successful."



Apart from being a booking agency, Doublethink also operates a recording label. It differs from the more established labels in that the label discourages producers. They do not call in freelance producers to tell their bands what to do because at Doublethink there is a strong movement that allows the bands to do what they want. The label, like the agency, exists to help the bands get what they want. Hence, the label has no single recording studio — they've worked through Now Studios (a 4-track, and where Tactics first recorded), Accent Studios (where the Popular Mechanics recorded their EP), Studio 301 (a big EMI operation and where the Thought Criminals recorded part of their album), Palm Studio (where EPs were produced by Moving Parts and the Lipstick Killers) and at Basilik Studio (where the current Tactics album is being produced).

Grierson: "Most of the bands seem to be recording on 4-track where they should be recording on 8-track. Now they're recording on 8-track and they should be using 16-track. But this is a case of budget and the access that the bands have got. Obviously we want to find what's best for them but then again we haven't got tons of

money to throw around so we have to come to some compromise with them which, in the long run has probably meant a compromise with the quality of the records. But Doublethink has never pretended that we're a big record company putting out lots of classy singles. The singles serve one purpose only as far as I'm concerned, and that is to the people who come and see the band live and want some sort of memento as to what the band is like. We've never tried to pretend that any of our releases are earth shattering although I think some of them are quite good and capture a certain spirit which has been missing in a lot of Australian recordings for a long time."

the Singles

Love of Loves
Slay — Sad Clown



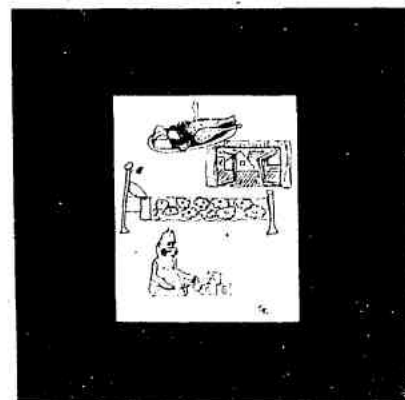
Whether as a booking agency or as a recording label, Doublethink offers a welcome relief from the hustle and grind of major companies. Although it is becoming less true these days, there was a time when you could go and see the Doublethink bands and rest easy from fears that you would be crushed to death in jammed rooms, full of people paying exorbitant prices to see rhythm and blues at exaggerated volume and pretentious presentations. Doublethink is becoming trendy, not from within its organisation but from the outside: yeah, they've been written about in Ram and Roadrunner, and they are talked about on 2JJ (i.e. 2JJJ FM), but in their essence they are still a group of people who operate at grass root levels although they're growing rapidly.

Greg Falk.

Postscript:

Recently Doublethink went through the trauma of a takeover. Bands were offered free use of a certain studio in Sydney's outer suburbs if they changed management. The problem has apparently been solved. Mark Handley is no longer a co-partner with Doublethink, and at last report Roger Grierson has suspended future recordings for the label.

You will have the opportunity to see Doublethink bands in action when they come to Canberra on Saturday August 9. The gig will present The Thought Criminals, Tactics and local heroes The Vacant Lot (their last performance) at Deakin Inn, Tickets \$3 and \$2.



tricks

You want ME to write good things about Tricks??? Shit, I asked for a glass of water there last week and they have refused to serve me drinks ever since. In fact, I doubt very much if I'll ever be allowed in again — I have been threatened with a baseball bat, had the police called and cried about three times with pure anger, purely and simply because I was stupid enough to go down that hole in Garema Place in long hair and un-Tricks like clothes. Still . . . in the interests of objective reporting . . .

Why go to Tricks? Well, basically because they play such GREAT MUSIC. If you want to go somewhere after 12 in Civic you have the choice of places playing disco, more disco, or Tricks. At Tricks you can hear (and dance to) early XTC, Flowers, Roxy Music, Marianne Faithfull, Ramones, Siouxie and the Banshees etc. etc. which is a pleasant change from Donna Summer/Funkytown type "songs". The music changes slightly every night but is generally of an excellent new wave standard with occasional excursions into punk or ska, depending on the DJ's mood.

OK, what else? — it is extremely dark in Tricks — if your eyes are sore or you are feeling particularly ugly, perhaps you are with someone you'd like to lose or you just like dark places, then this is the place for you. On this matter of losing people, it seems strange that you can, since the place has an extremely small surface area but it is designed to consist entirely of corners and this probably helps. You can play pinball on a machine which is extremely close to the ground and difficult to get a reasonable score on, or you can buy drinks and sink into some of the most comfortable chairs I have ever encountered. Whilst being thus comfortably ensconced you can gaze upon some of the 'trendiest' people in Canberra (at least — in their own eyes they are) — mod clothes intermingled with standard new wave gear (thin ties), plastic bodysuits and of course lots of leather. Despite the size of the dance floor there generally seems to be enough room and you can always get to the bar fairly easily (perhaps in part due to the price of drinks) Oh, I almost forgot . . . one of the other main good things about Tricks is that it appears to be always open. Apart from Monday nights you can usually spend an amazing amount of time there. Fridays/Saturdays it will probably cost you \$2 to get in but for that you'll be able to stay till around 5 am. Do not go to Tricks for a conversation — the music is loud and played continuously. In fact, I would say that Tricks' main function is to provide somewhere to dance and drink (if your income is somewhat more than TEAS) after parties or the Bar. It serves this purpose remarkably well and I strongly advise you to check it out if you haven't already. (I could add a great deal more about the intelligence, wit and humour of the staff of Tricks but it might occasion a few law suits and anyway I'm supposed to be writing about the good things).

Frances.

REVIEWS

SCI-FI

IN SOLITARY by Gary Kilworth
(Penguin 1977).
Reviewed by Erich Janssen.

Kilworth, in a very readable tale has portrayed a disturbing future for the human race. The theme of alien domination of Earth is not new, yet Kilworth has achieved a unique blend of romanticism, adventure and science to create an eminently enjoyable novel.

The humans, damned to the muddy wastelands left of Earth's oceans, take arms against the evil Soal. The ensuing power struggle, the gutsy, raw, yet sensitive characters that Kilworth creates and the surprise twist to the end of the story all combine to make *In Solitary* worth reading.

PULSAR Z (ed.) George Hay
(Penguin 1979)
Reviewed by Erich Janssen.

If you're a S.F. reader, but hate getting involved in a long drawn out and verbose epic, Pulsar Z is for you. There have been many S.F. short story anthologies in recent years, but Pulsar Z stands out as at least equally as unremarkable as the rest. This is not to say it's boring — some of the stories are excellent — but as with the majority of contemporary publications, it will not go down as a classic.

Nevertheless, for the reader who enjoys a bedtime story before plunging into the black hole of sleep, Pulsar Z is just what the doctor ordered. One gripe, about this otherwise enjoyable book is the article "The Human Oper-

ator" an interview with that octogenarian of the S.F. world A.E. van Vogt. From the title one expects a S.F. story and is somewhat disappointed with the longwinded and inconsequential interview of van Vogt. But don't be put off; Pulsar Z is worth including in your S.F. collection.

THE FOUNTAINS OF PARADISE, Arthur C. Clarke, Pan.

Clarke's is very "hard" science fiction. Machines, much like the ones we have now though somewhat larger and with better chrome plating, are made to do tricks by fairly boring technicians or scientists, in a majority of his novels. In the *Fountains of Paradise*, an engineer named Vannevar Morgan decides to build an elevator between a satellite in stationary orbit above the equator and the earth. He has already built a bridge from Gibraltar to Africa, and has a newly-discovered carbon filament of immense strength with which to build the bloody thing, so it's no problems — except for the fact that the only appropriate site is already occupied by some Buddhist monks.

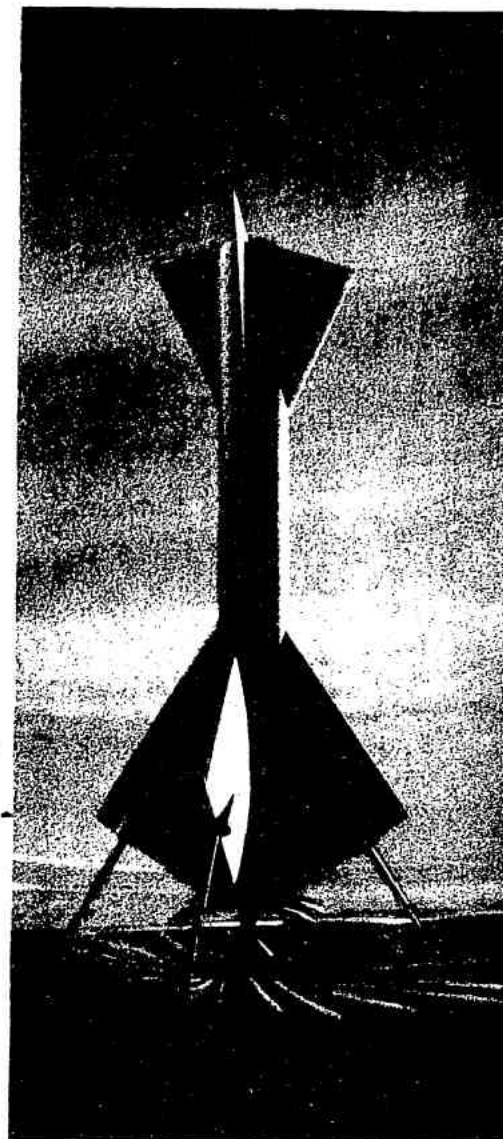
Well, the various problems are solved, the old poetic justice/quirk of fate routine gets rid of the monks and the tribulations of building the elevator are detailed. The book finishes on a heroic note, with Morgan dying after an improbably successful rescue of a crazed bunch of ionospheric investigating scientists.

The novel really is much better than that precis makes it appear, because of the incidental, background or undercurrent details. Clarke speculates on religion (it is a by-product of mam-

malian child-rearing techniques), gives us flashbacks and parallels with history (the novel is set on Ceylon, modified slightly as "Tabrobane"), descriptions of formidable Ceylonese monuments, global power plays and suchlike which flesh out the rather inadequate storyline. The result is a realistic, believable novel; and there does seem to be a large market for probable science fiction scenarios.

I must confess I don't like attempted realism in science fiction. I believe it shows a lack of imagination; if a writer is going to speculate, why not do it with energy and ambition? I prefer the created societies of writers such as Ursula le Guin, Phillip K. Dick (at times), Ann McCaffrey and similar writers to mere extensions of the things we have now. However, there are science-fiction readers who recoil from unfamiliarity and the imaginative effort it takes to fill in the gaps in a wholly new *weltanschauung* (for gaps there must inevitably be, no novel is comprehensive of its society). Such readers are Arthur C. Clarke's audience, and they should enjoy *The Fountains of Paradise*. It is at least as well written as any of its predecessors, probably more carefully, and the plot development seems very precisely judged to hold the readers' interest without too obviously seeming to have that intent. Clarke has researched it well, knows what he is writing about, even includes a technical bibliography on space elevators at the end of the book. And it is in paperback, so even students can afford a copy.

Reviewed by Steve Bartos



THERE WERE NO CIDER!

Blue carpet. Gabba Gabba Hey. Glass, broken. Krunkled up underfeet. Pushing. Shoving. Elbow in the back of head. Jumping. Two fights. Matthew passed out from dancing. Young Docteurs (Chris Shackalis) presumably trying to slag on the Ramones (an acceptable, punk thing to do) gobbed on a bouncer, and nearly got his head kicked in. Eddie Evil (Quintrex Bop) stroked Dennis on the cheek with his studded glove. Tim didn't go (silly thing). Greg sat in the visitors' gallery. On the 15th the Hellenic Club had Housie, on the 16th the Ramones, on the 17th a 21st birthday party, on the 18th Housie again. ("That's usually a place where they hold Greek weddings" Quote Helen). Nearly got hit in the head by a flying guitar pick courtesy Johnny Ramone. Lead singer hung over the microphone, rarely changed tone. 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 between songs — like a jackhammer. The drummer didn't even sweat — the arc on his high-hat was really small — simply intelligent rather than kicking the kit like a cart-horse. Using stacks of amplification (the biggest P.A. Alex has ever seen in Canberra, things like 4 Marshall Heads on one side of the stage and a 64 channel mixer — Impressive Yes?). A telephone connecting mixer and backstage — no running back and forth. Some people heckled the Models but Anita and Dee thought they were decent. But they were different from in Melbourne. Perhaps the lead singer was out of it. The place was bombarded by purple pills. We all jumped in unison. The Ramones walked out the front door afterwards just like ordinary human beings! The bar ran out of Guinness rather quickly. They started off with Blitzkreig Bop! la first alb-

um) and we all yelled Hey Ho — Let's Go just like the emblem behind them. They did 30 songs in 50 minutes. People started dancing at the beginning of a song but got wore out by the end. The audience was pretty gutless. Teenage lobotomy. We understood some of the words! Wasn't it like primitive natives? They played Neat Neat Neat over the P.A. twist sets. A mutant came out onstage and gave a Ramone a Gabba Gabba Hey sign. There was a lot of phased guitar. Canberra "punks".

All the Guthega Lads were there, shin kicking toe stomping steps again. Good but professional. Moronic but Ramonic (say it aloud). Someone liked their hairstyles. The bass player (one Dee Dee) jumped real high in the air with his legs apart. Fun. High powered. The bass guitarist appeared to be very fast but you couldn't tell really 'cos he didn't have any treble on his stacks (isn't that a technical appearing statement).

They played Suzy is a Headbanger .



THE RAMONES

but you didn't feel you'd be allowed to get up and sing backing vocals with these incredibly wonderful stars from overseas (\$8 a ticket). No not! But two encores. Shit of a place to have it in — general attitude of the management (not allowed in other bar — we had — oh! sandals on) and audience. But perhaps that's what happens when Canberra punks congregate. Banging heads on brick walls music. They didn't actually get round to playing "Now I Wanna Sniff Some Glue" but I didn't notice — I'd had half a bottle of cough medicine. And the crowd glowed contentedly when they left

Reviewed by Anita Keogh

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT REVIEW

In the next few months, the Physics and Theoretical Physics departments will be under review. For this review to succeed in improving these departments, the people on the committee know what problems students in these departments have had with courses, lectures, anything. Could any student, past or present, with complaints constructive or destructive, leave a note with details of the complaint either at the S.A. Office or in a box in the Physics Department Office. They should preferably be signed, so if you wish for anonymity, please see me at the S.A. Office.

Let's get the criticism rolling in!

Ezra Getzler,
Student Rep. on
Review Committee.

poetry

A BABY IS BORN

A baby is born
it lives it dies
a baby is born . . .

A baby is born or just conceived to live in a world within a world and in that world of many worlds babies emerge in the image of itself that of which exists somewhere else breathing, dying, rotting away coughs and wheezes, tooth decay the two stations of luck or existence melting its mind to discriminate but if it hasn't got the fare you know it won't go anywhere and if it makes a few friends it won't be luck but just its end
Simulated independence authorities of condescending attitudes to make it work attitudes to tempt it there but don't believe it kid know the people not the job learn to step on beggars in the street before they step on you, you think you think?
go on and tread on a few people's heads it'll make them try harder it won't hurt much.

Propaganda, hype-control in your life will play a role but it will have the starring part you'll just be an extra
Learn to be your nation's leader learn how to love war if calculators can have buttons why shouldn't life (or death) but think a while about it all a hurried step might make you fall and cringe in all the corridors

So now you find yourself locked up don't let them know you're really sane or that you might want to get out 'cause all the worlds are all the same freedom to roam and run about in a little white room with white padding racial bastards starving laughing all the way a smiling cry everyday c'mon kid just one more try we're all rootin' for you or maybe we're really *rootin'* you the luscious blonde that you asked about don't take it the wrong way when she laughed
She wasn't laughing at you No! She was laughing *with* you! She's screaming now, it must be heard rape is such an ugly word therapy's the only way to help you now so perk up kid there's always hope maybe a colour TV set might brighten up the place just as, I s'pose would a fire place a window here a painting there a bit of company now and then instead of all those dreary padded walls and if you ever get to move your arms you might be able to write sometime instead of thinking all of this in my head.

I WON'T FIGHT FOR FRASER

If Carter doesn't register them
Before he's de-elected,
Reagan will draft them without registration.

And if Fraser and his sheep are re-elected they will take
The draft cards from the warehouses
Where they are already printed and waiting to call us.

Young Americans and Australians, citizens all
Of the free world,
Will be compelled to change their skins to green and khaki.

Oil wants us to fight. Mining wants us to go.
Industry heavy and light, capital Needs another war to boost its profits.

And I will fight. I will fight for my comrades
Who work in the factories,
And are unemployed, not here but in all countries.

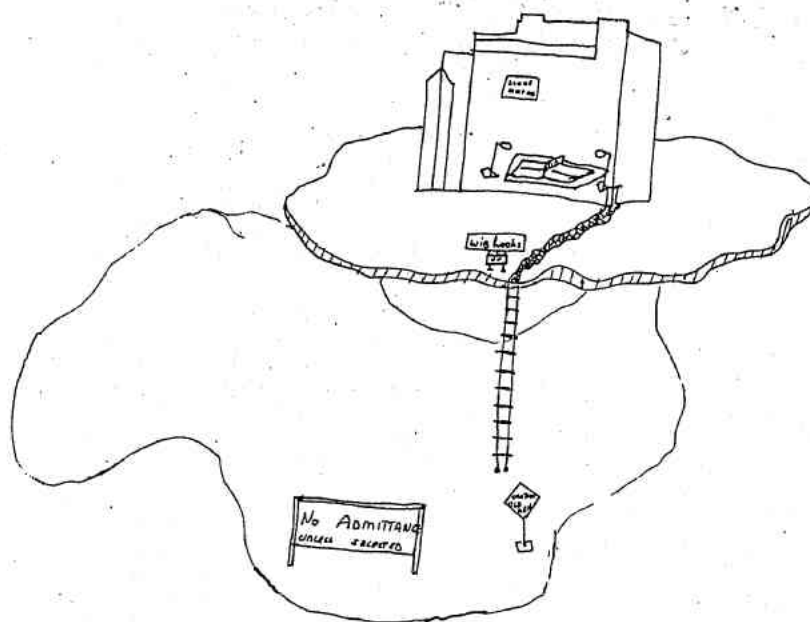
I will defend myself and my friends from invaders
From over the Pacific
And maybe from the North and from the West.

But I will not take the bosses guns,
And fight to maintain them in luxury.
I won't keep capital going by shooting away
The life of other students, or workers,
Or even other unemployed. That's too much blood
Just to keep the business going.

DOLE-DRUMS

Wake at eleven, stiff from the cold
Sun melting the frost on your window pain.
Out of coffee — eating yesterday's toast and more vegemite;
Tired and strung out, again.
Look in the paper for a position,
Few vacancies;
Plumber; painter; cleaner, sweeper;
Shit-worker — degree needed.
Hear on the radio, promises gliding off smooth tongues.
War on the horizon
Country bleeding;
Sucked dry by the multi-nationals.
Switch on the set,
See it there in black and white,
Daze of our lives,
A diluted version.
Look out the window of your bed-sit.
Waiting for the mail.
It's raining
Cheque's been delayed.
Can't pay the rent;
Living on borrowed time;
Last notice been sent.
Look in the ash-trays for some promising butts,
Stare at the box
And light up in the dole-drums.

Jenny Williams.



The Australian High Court: An area set aside from Australia in which funny old men, cut off from society, play silly games with wigs on.

As Head of the Division for Provision of Revision
Was a man of grand decision Barfield Gar
KBE, LLB, clever as can be
He had just the proper background for the Bar

Long before you and me, from Indooripilly QLD
With a pittance of a salary in hand
His acceptance had been whetted, even aided and abetted
By a salary that netted ninety grand.

So with energy ecstatic this fanatic left his attic
And hurried off to Parkes ACT
Where with verve and vim and vigour
He set forth to pull the trigger on Gough Whitlam and the ALP.

After months of patient process Barfield's definite diagnosis
Had unearthed a horrible hiatus
In the reply of Treasurer Hayden to Senate's final ultimatum
Regarding Labor on Supply and Financial Status.

Bill had written: "Your directive when effective is defective
in its ultimate objective; and what's more
Neolithic hieroglyphic is to us more specific
Than these elections you keep dumping at our door.

This sacrilege discovered, Barfield fainted but recovered
sufficiently to write, "We remember
That sabotage could camouflage behind perverted persiflage
Expect Sir Kerr on 11th of November."

That file is closed now and completed, but our hero undefeated
Goes on in new chambers as before
And Malcolm we're in sight of, because of not in spite of
Sir Barfield's mighty effort in the law.

J.J. Fink,
(with apologies to a sailor)



From Paris, London, Rome, New York it's...

THE ADVENTURES OF Henry Maltravers

esq.
suave sophisticated millionaire
Nice guy private detective

ACTION PACKED

girls fall all over him.

Peter Stuyvesant the passport to smoking pleasure. debonaire

EXCITING

by Chris.

Maltravers mobile

sartorially sophisticated.

Maltravers parachutes into some secluded field.

And begins one of his exciting action packed adventures.

DUM DUM DUM MUSIC

The place, 'Sally's Joint', a sleazy bar on the other side of town.

THE NOTORIOUS Sally

Maltravers enters.

According to my information Sally should have the top secret plans.

Hello Mr. Maltravers, what can I get you to drink?

Okay, Quit the nonsense, where is it?

where is what? I have nothing.

Search me if you don't believe me, handsome

Okay lady, you asked for it!

And they lock cigarette holders.

enguard

BEAKS

Cheer up, Bert. You've been looking like death for days.

I know you miss her. But she's just some fly-by-night galah gone north to get a Senate seat.

It's not that Sal. It's the two months of farewell parties.

You'll get over it, just you see.

Not till the after-images from the flashbulbs fade.

You'd reckon they'd have banned relatives from having cameras by now.

Don't fret about it, Bert.

Galahs aren't migratory.

She's only gone up Gunning way.

Yes, but you know how those inner-city branches of the labour party...

...treat anyone who's the least bit pink.

BEAKS 2-9

On the Correct Handling of Nuclear Fallout Upon the People

NEG
WOR

A MESSAGE
FROM THE NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE AUS. CHINA PEOPLES
FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION



Aust. Getting Radiation From China A-Blast

CANBERRA — A.A.P.
Light radiation from a Chinese atomic test is sprinkling parts of eastern Australia leading health officials in one state to warn residents to wash garden vegetables carefully before eating them.

Canberra officials were first to report detection of the fallout from a Sept. 26 blast at Lop Nur in Western China. Other areas reporting some radiation include Nimbin, Sydney, Beechworth, Wangaratta and Cooma.

The Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) in Canberra said that "the fallout is of low level and presents no cause of concern." However, a spokesman added that data on radiation levels is still being collected. Thomas M. Titterton

of the Canberra bureau of radiological health, issued a warning that garden vegetables should be washed carefully before being eaten. He also said radioactivity had been found in samples of milk.

A.C.T. (Free Press
Oct. 5, 1980)

A great and wise man once said that, if handled properly, contradictions among the people can be resolved beneficially so that what was once a bad thing can become a good thing.

There are many contradictions existing between the people of Australia and China today, but for us the principal contradiction from which all others emanate is not between the people but between the social systems under which they labor; the principal contradiction is between *Capitalism* and *Socialism*.

It is our position that this contradiction has thus far been a bad thing; this much, we think, is self-evident. But it is also our conviction that armed with the correct political line and a revolutionary will, the working people of Australia, emulating their brothers and sisters in the People's Republic, can smash the yoke of Capitalism and in resolving the principal contradiction, transform a bad thing into a good thing.

The Imperialist media recognise this possibility and it terrifies them to think that it might happen. And so they do everything within their power to confuse and divide the workers. The recent furore over "nuclear fallout" from Chinese weapons testing is only the latest and most obvious attempt to divert workers' attention from the real enemy, *Capitalism*, and onto the imagined enemy of Chinese Socialism.

Of course newspapers like the one cited above make no mention of the fact that in the State of South Australia 250 square miles of land have been rendered unlivable for 24,000 years by Australian nuclear testing. Nor do they note that the fallout introduced into the earth's atmosphere by the U.S.

testing far exceeds all the fallout that China can possibly produce for many years to come. Nor, finally, do they point out that the U.S. is the only nation in history to use atomic weapons directly against human beings in time of war, not once, but twice.

Still, it is undeniably true that China has nuclear weapons, that she has and will test them in the atmosphere, and that, inevitably, there is going to be fallout from them.

But there is one crucial distinction which, try as they may, the media cannot overlook; the fallout from Chinese atom bombs is *Socialist* fallout.

Capitalism, assuredly, means production, but more importantly, it means production for *profit*. If production is not profitable it does not take place.

Socialism also means production, but it is not production for profit, it is production for *people*.

In China then, production of nuclear weapons is not for profit, it is for people. *The Australian people have nothing to fear from Socialist fallout, it is only Capitalist fallout which is dangerous because it is not produced for the benefit of the labouring masses.*

We feel it is of the utmost importance to grasp this crucial difference between Capitalist and Socialist nuclear fallout if Australian working people and oppressed minorities are not to fall into the bourgeois trap of equating the forces of Socialist liberation with those of the Imperialist oppressors.